

7  
6133  
13

# The HYA YAKA

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1904.

No. I.

---

## **The Formation of the Dental Council of Canada and the Granting of National Certificates.**

BY A. E. WEBSTER, D.D.S., M.D.

---

At a meeting of the delegates appointed by the incorporated dental bodies of the provinces of Canada to consider Dominion registration of dentists, held in Toronto, September 6th, 7th and 8th, 1904, an agreement was reached which is of unusual interest to the dental profession of Canada and of especial interest to undergraduates.

For over thirty years it has been the dream of the medical profession to have one licensing body; for almost as many years a few of the dental profession looked forward to the time when a dentist might receive a certificate which would permit the holder to practise in any part of the Dominion without further examination. For a time the medical profession seemed to make progress. They succeeded in having a Canadian medical bill pass the House of Commons, which only required the sanction of the Provincial Legislatures to become law. All of the Legislatures gave this sanction except Quebec. Quebec failing to give consent blocked the whole bill. They have now been at a standstill for about two years. The agitation in dentistry has been less sporadic. Some twenty-five years ago the late Dr. Beers, of Montreal, made an effort to form a Canadian Dental Council. Some years later Dr. Woodbury, of Halifax, made a similar proposition. About 1900 Dr. McInnis, Brandon, gave the subject some thought, and presented his ideas to the Western Canada Dental Society. Out of his remarks at that time grew a good deal of correspondence, until finally there seemed to be such a strong sentiment in favor of calling a meeting that the *Dominion Dental Journal* undertook the initiative and interested helpers all over Canada. It was decided that Montreal was the best city to hold the first meeting, and the Quebec Dental Association agreed to father it. Out of this meeting was organized the Canadian Dental Association and a provisional Dental Council. At the meeting of this council in Toronto a complete draft of a voluntary agreement was made. Under this agreement any province refusing to enter does not prevent the remaining ones carrying it out, as in the Medical Bill. There is no necessity nor intention to go to the Dominion Government for a Dental Bill; the



Dental Councils or the Provincial Legislatures have full authority to deal with all educational affairs. Below is the full text of the agreement as drawn by the Provisional Council for ratification by the Provincial Councils. It is worth a careful reading :

#### CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.

In the opinion of this Council the establishment of a Dominion Dental Council, by mutual agreement, among the several provinces is expedient, such Council to have power to grant certificates of qualification, which certificates are to be accepted as qualification sufficient to grant licenses to practise in any of the provinces entering into said agreement.

#### MATRICULATION.

The minimum matriculation for Dominion registration be as follows, viz.: Matriculation in Arts in any chartered Canadian or British university, provided that the standard of such matriculation shall not be lower than that of the third year in the Government high schools or academies of the provinces of the Dominion, together with the recognized Latin qualifications of said universities.

Applicants for registration before the Dominion Dental Council shall present the following qualifications as per classification (and upon doing so shall be registered):

#### CERTIFICATES TO THOSE TEN YEARS IN PRACTICE.

Class A.—All those who are the holders of valid and unforfeited certificates of license in any of the provinces or the North-West Territories entering into the agreement, on the first day of January, 1905, and who shall produce required proof that they have been in regular, legal, ethical practice of their profession in any of the said provinces or the North-West Territories for ten years immediately prior to the date of their application, shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be granted the certificate of qualification.

#### CERTIFICATES TO THOSE LESS THAN TEN YEARS IN PRACTICE BY EXAMINATION.

Class B.—All those who, on the first day of January, 1905, are holders of valid, unforfeited certificates of license in any of the provinces or the North-West Territories entering into the agreement, and who shall pass the examination prescribed by the Dominion Dental Council for such holders of license, shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, receive the certificate of qualification.

#### CERTIFICATES TO PRESENT STUDENTS.

Class C.—All those who are, on the first day of January, 1905, *bona fide* students of dentistry in any of the provinces entering into the agreement, and who shall present to the Dominion Dental Council at the time of application for registration, certificates of



having been four years a *bona fide* student of dentistry, and who shall pass the final examination prescribed by the Dominion Dental Council, shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, receive the certificate of qualification.

#### CERTIFICATES TO STUDENTS TO COME.

Class D.—All those who shall enter upon the study of dentistry in any of the provinces of the North-West Territories entering into the agreement, after the first day of January, 1905, shall, upon making application to the Dominion Dental Council for registration, present the following qualifications, to wit: (1) A certificate of having passed the matriculation examination required by the Dominion Dental Council. (2) Satisfactory proof to show that the applicant has been a *bona fide* student of dentistry for a period of not less than four years. (3) Produce a diploma or certificate of graduation from any recognized Canadian dental school. (4) Pay the fee prescribed by the Council and pass the final examination required by the Dominion Dental Council.

#### FORMATION OF COUNCIL.

That the Dominion Dental Council be composed of two representatives from each of the agreeing provinces and North-West Territories, such representatives to be elected by the incorporated dental bodies of the said provinces or territories, and that the term of office of said representatives shall be four years, one-half of the number to be elected every two years; and of the first elected members, one shall be elected from each province and the Territories for two years and the other for four years.

#### OFFICERS OF COUNCIL.

(1) That the officers of the Dominion Council be a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer and a Secretary-Registrar; (2) and the Secretary-Registrar shall receive remuneration for his services; (3) the Council shall have power to appoint examiners (4) and places and times where and when examinations shall be held, such examinations to be held once in each year; (5) the meetings of the Council shall be held once in each year at such time and place as shall be agreed upon.

---

Have you subscribed yet? If not, *do it now*. We need the money.

A member of the alumni, sending in his subscription, says: "The birth of the H Y A Y A K A was a most promising and fortunate event for the R.C.D.S., and your initial attempt was indeed a creditable one"; and in closing wishes our journal every success in its important mission and generous support from the alumni. Have *you* sent your subscription yet?



## The Hya Yaka's Gallery of Notables

---

The men behind this country's development have been its pioneers. They took a country covered with forest and strewn broadcast with difficulties and dangers. They cleared the country of forest, and in spite of danger and difficulty have left for us a heritage of fields ready for the harvest and freed from the dangers they encountered. Difficulties are ours still, but we have past example and experience to guide us. History has already placed many of our pioneers on the pedestal of lasting fame. Some of them are still making history.

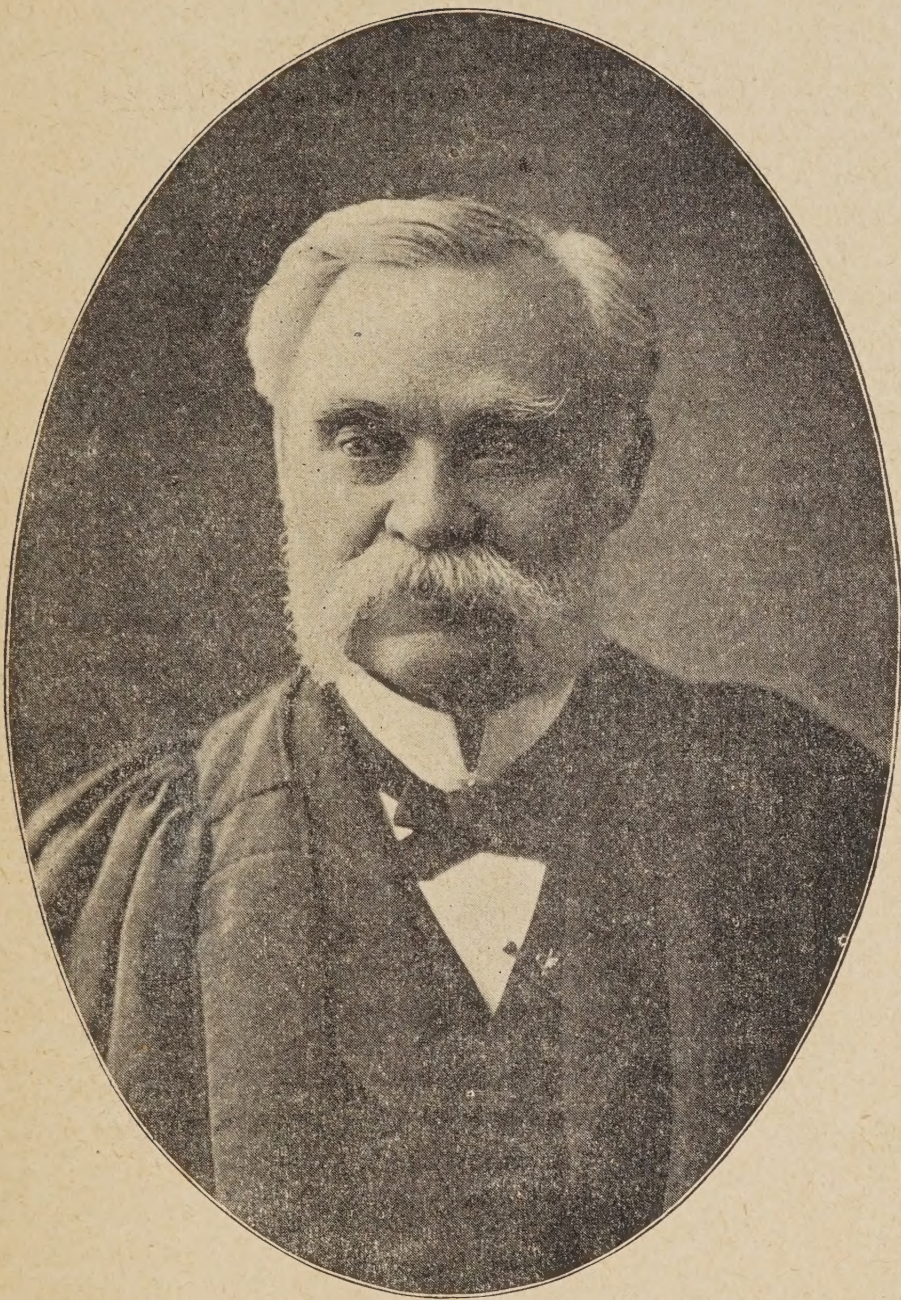
The history of every calling is the record of some man or group of men, and the history of the dental profession in Ontario is to a great extent the record of no man more than that of Dr. J. B. Willmott.

Born in Halton County in 1837, a wilderness awaited his taking up the task his parents were already engaged in. Between the years of his boyhood and the year 1854, when he entered Victoria College, Cobourg, we presume he spent his time like other country boys, extracting milk from the cows and stumps from the ground, filling benches and classes in the public school, putting the minds of his teachers into inflammatory conditions, crowning his parents' hopes with joy by wresting prizes from his competitors in the spelling match, learning the instrumentation of farm products with all sorts of excavators, and entering with gusto into the removal of pulps from his neighbor's orchards.

His taking a degree in arts in Victoria College, Cobourg, was prevented by ill health. In 1858 he entered the dental office of W. C. Adams, and after two years' pupilage began practice in the town of Milton. Ten years afterward he entered Philadelphia Dental College, obtaining his D.D.S. in March, 1871. In July of that year he removed to Toronto, where his time ever since has been spent in the practice of dentistry and in successful efforts to place the profession on a higher level than he found it. This was accomplished by making a uniform qualification necessary to the obtaining of a license, by legislation in the Ontario House incorporating the profession as the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, March 3, 1868, and finally by the establishing of a school of dentistry. In every one of these steps Dr. Willmott was a conspicuous force.


If we begin with the first session of the school in 1875 and trace the improvements in the qualification required to enter the school as a student, we will be struck by the vast difference between the educational attainments required of men entering then and the educational equipment of a candidate to-day. In those days one had to matriculate in the R. C. D. S. Here are the subjects: Orthography, English History, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and Composition. This examination could be taken by the candidate in the cities of Hamilton, Kingston and





J. B. WILLMOTT, M.D.S., D.D.S., L.D.S.,  
Dean of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2024 with funding from  
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/hyayakafod02uoft>



Toronto. Dr. Willmott was the examiner in Toronto. Contrast this list of subjects with the present curriculum for University matriculation. In July, 1878, the standard was made the High School Entrance examination, and this qualification was sufficient until the year 1880, when a teacher's third class certificate was demanded.

In 1889 the Latin option was required with the 3rd class certificate, and in 1896 the standard was raised to Junior matriculation or its fair equivalent.

From High School Entrance to University matriculation is a great stride, but it represents forcibly the progress of dentistry since the establishment of the school in 1875.

Woven into this fabric of progress and achievement—the very woof of it, in fact—is the work and personality of Dr. Willmott. Active in the incorporation of the college in 1868, he became secretary of the Board of Directors in 1870. This position he has held continuously through the thirty-four years up to the present time. The Board, which decided to try the experiment in 1875 of opening a school of dentistry, an undertaking of great moment and responsibility, began with a faculty of two men. These two men have guided the school from its inception, and are still active—Dr. Luke Tesky and Dr. J. B. Willmott.

The latter filled the chair of operative and prosthetic dentistry. These subjects have been taught by him to the hundreds of graduates of the R. C. D. S. who have gone out into the highways and byways of Ontario, and some of them to far distant lands.

All of them, whether they listened to the lectures in the present handsome building on College Street, or in one of the meaner buildings in less favored locations of the city that gave shelter to the earlier labors of the school, must associate the subject of our sketch with all stages of their professional education.

These recollections will bring to the older practitioner a man in the noon of life, and to the recent graduate a man in the lengthening shadows. But it is still early evening with our worthy dean, and there remains for him the satisfaction of a long career of effort, crowned with a success which he must feel to be, and which many hundreds of the men of his profession in Ontario and elsewhere acknowledge to be, most complete.

---

## Organizations

---

The following is a list of the Officers of the College organizations for the session of 1904-05:

*Senior Class.*—Pres., W. J. Bushnell; Vice-Pres., H. Bray; Sec.-Treas., J. M. Abbott.

*Sophomore Class.*—Pres., L. A. Bannerman; Vice-Pres., R. J. Mumford; Sec.-Treas., A. J. Martin.

*Freshman Class.*—Pres., W. A. Black; Vice-Pres., M. R. Billings; Sec.-Treas., W. D. Ramore.



*Rugby*.—Hon. Pres., Dr. Webster; Pres., H. Wood; Vice-Pres., L. A. Maxwell; Sec.-Treas., J. D. Pettigrew. Committee—H. J. Hodgens, B. E. Brownlee, J. E. O'Neil.

*Hockey*.—Hon. Pres., Dr. Abbott; Pres., G. A. McDonald; Vice-Pres., A. J. Martin; Sec.-Treas., J. A. Thompson. Committee—J. Dellaine, A. H. Hertell, B. F. Nott.

*Association Football*.—Hon. Pres., Dr. Stewart; Pres., R. M. Large; Vice-Pres., K. E. Halnan; Sec.-Treas., J. T. Hackett. Committee—W. Cameron, A. W. Muir, M. R. Billings.

*Handball*.—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. E. Willmott; Pres., G. A. M. Adams; Vice-Pres., W. J. Sanders; Sec.-Treas., W. A. Black. Committee—E. Fulton, A. M. Weldon, F. J. McMahon.

*Track Club*.—Hon. Pres., Dr. Clarkson; Pres., F. E. Warriner; Vice-Pres., C. D. Bricker; Sec.-Treas., L. A. Bannerman. Committee—W. L. Cheney, A. W. Lindsay, L. I. Mills.

*Royal Dental Society*.—Hon. Pres., Dr. J. B. Willmott; Pres., P. T. Coupland; Vice-Pres., G. H. Holmes; Sec., W. C. Smith; Treas., J. A. Drummond. Committee—C. C. Nash, A. W. Lindsay, J. F. Blair.

*Harmonic Club*.—Hon. Pres., Dr. H. Clark; Pres., C. J. F. Jackson; Vice-Pres., W. Bonney; Sec., S. Thomas; Treas., H. E. Elliot. Committee—H. Nesbitt, W. B. Steed, T. D. Higginson.

*Y. M. C. A.*—Pres., P. J. Coupland; Vice-Pres., W. C. Smith; Rec. Sec., E. M. Fulton; Cor. Sec., R. Chambers; Treas., W. Jeffs. Committee—H. N. Wilkinson, A. W. Lindsay, W. C. McCartney, F. C. Jackson, A. Forbes.

*"At Home" Committee*.—Chairman, J. Hand; 1st Vice-Pres., W. J. Sanders; 2nd Vice-Pres., C. Lane. Committee—W. C. McCartney, R. M. Large, W. B. Steed, L. A. Maxwell, J. F. Blair, H. M. Morrow.

*Decorating Committee*.—Chairman, S. Eckels, D.D.S. Committee—H. Wood, J. C. Crawford, W. B. Steed, G. J. Steel, J. E. O'Neil.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1904-05.

Chairman, E. J. Hambly, Chairman Provisional Committee.

Vice-Chairman, W. J. Bushnell, Pres. Senior Class.

Secretary, R. M. Large, Pres. Association Football.

Treasurer, G. A. M. Adams, Pres. Handball.

J. M. Abbot, Sec. Senior Class; L. A. Bannerman, Pres. Sophomore Class; A. J. Martin, Sec. Sophomore Class; W. A. Black, Pres. Freshman Class; M. R. Billings, Vice-Pres. Freshman Class; W. D. Ramore, Sec. Freshman Class; H. Wood, Pres. Rugby; G. A. McDonald, Pres. Hockey; C. J. F. Jackson, Pres. Harmonic Club; A. E. Wark, Editor HYA YAKA; W. C. McCartney, Vice-Pres. Track Club; P. J. Coupland, Pres. Y. M. C. A.; G. H. Holmes, Vice-Pres. Royal Dental Society; J. Hand, Chairman "At Home" Committee; S. Eckels, D.D.S., Chairman Decorating Committee; J. F. McDonald, Councillor on Undergraduates Union; C. C. Nash, Pres. of "Litandeb"; Dr. W. E. Willmott, Rep. from the Faculty.



'06

---

The first issue of the HYA YAKA finds last year's Junior class sadly broken and scattered. Once more, but for the last time as long as the four year course exists, we see the unpleasant consequence of the three and a half year term. After a class passes through the trials and triumphs of a couple of college years together it is so closely bound together by the bonds of good fellowship that there are always some twinges of the finer feelings when these bonds are ruthlessly broken. To the class of '05 we send greetings and best wishes for a most enjoyable and successful session.

A partial answer to the roll call is as follows: Syd. Bradley—he of the open countenance—is in Pembroke, and not even the practice of dentistry can rob him of his genial Irish smile. Coyne is in Ridgetown and will be “bigger and better than ever” in '06. Jack Bothwell's address is Stratford. Jack is no longer an advocate of gold inlays. He says ordinary gold fillings are good enough for him. Geddes has followed that wise advice, “Young man, go West,” and is in Winnipeg. Jones is getting up the ladder a rung or two in Niagara Falls, while Harold Watt, otherwise known as the “Freshman's Friend,” says Ottawa still suits him. Miss Hanna is in Kemptville, and Mrs. Gordon in Toronto. Wessels, Jordan and big Bob McGill are also in Toronto. Doherty has deserted the “coons” of Chatham for the Indians of Brantford. A representative bunch who should hold their own in the “Windy City” are Gonell, Hartley, Brad. Linscott, Bill Reid, Kelly, Tovell, “Towser” Steele, Gordon New and “Pee Wee” McMann. Morley Day has recovered from his long illness and is in Belleville. The remainder of the gang we were unable to locate, but they are around some place and will all be back in '06, when things will certainly not be dull.

W. H. D.

---

### **The Opening of the R. C. D. S.**

---

The formal opening of the college for '04-'05 took place on Monday, October 3rd, at 5 p.m.

Dean Wilmott, on behalf of the Faculty, briefly welcomed the students, the remainder of the hour being spent in reading, explaining and emphasizing the rules and regulations.

There was a good attendance on the part of the boys but a distinct lack of attendance of professors. This was in direct contrast to the opening of the Medical College, which was attended by many distinguished professors.

We wish to congratulate the Dean and the Superintendent on the fact that they were present, but why was the departure made from the order of '01-'02, when we, who were freshmen then, remem-



ber the formal welcome? All the professors were there in their gowns and insignia. We felt that at least we were out of school, and had entered upon an academic course, and, like Paul, we became men, and put away childish things.

This term we were doomed to disappointment; it was like coming back to public school, meeting the teacher, who reiterated the rules and subdued our spirit of trickery with penalties.

May we, then, be permitted to suggest that the more dignity that the Faculty assume the more respect they will obtain from their classes. It is not the intention of this article to arouse feeling or harshly criticize, but we hope that it will stimulate those in authority to effect a decided change next year.

---

We sent out, early in the term, about eight hundred circular letters to members of the alumni, but have not received the results we feel should follow. The fee for subscription is only fifty cents, which is a very paltry sum to most practitioners. We have gone to additional expense on our journal this year, and would like to see a copy go to *every* dentist. When you read this, just enclose fifty cents, with your name and address, and send it to us. You won't regret it.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Solution Adrenalin Chloride, the ideal astringent and hemostatic agent prepared by the reliable manufacturing pharmacists, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Walkerville, Ont. This firm has also recently added to their list of dental specialties a preparation under the name of Dentalone, which is a saturated solution of chloretone in a liquid composed of oil of cloves, oil of gaultheria, and oil of cassia. It is intended for use by dentists in the treatment of exposed nerves in decayed teeth, and possesses pronounced anesthetic properties. These two products, Dentalone and Adrenalin, should be in the working office of every dental surgeon. Full literature can be obtained by dropping a post card to the firm mentioned.

Buy your goods from the men who have advertised in our columns and aided our journal in this way. Below is a list of patrons: The C. H. Hubbard Co., The Temple-Pattison Co.; The S. S. White Co., The New Davis Dental Mfg. Co., The J. E. Wilkinson Co., The American Electro-plating Co., The Island Fibre Gold Co., Henry K. Wampole & Co.; J. Brotherton, hockey boots, etc.; Simpson Bros., Park Bros., and Barrett's, photographers; Berkinshaw & Gain and Townley's, tailors; C. E. Goodman, Sylvester & Co., gents' furnishings; L. J. Applegath, hatter; A. T. Allsopp, leather goods; Carveth and Vannevar, books, etc.; G. Booth & Sons, signs; Jno. P. Mill, jewelry; S. M. Early, dancing; Aikenhead Hardware Co.; Gourlay, Winter & Leeming; The Palace Barber Shop; The College Café and Healy's Café; S. R. Hanna, boots and shoes; Stark's, sporting goods. Kleiser discontinued his small advertisement; also Patterson and Howard.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

---

*Editor-in-Chief*, A. E. WARK, '05.

*Associate Editors*: E. J. HAMBLY, '05; R. M. LARGE, '05.

Local Editor, W. H. CAVERHILL, '05.      Ass't. Local Editor, E. R. ZIMMERMAN, '06.  
Sporting Editor, H. WOOD, '05.      Ass't. Sporting Editor, W. C. MCCARTNEY, '06.  
Rep. of Graduates, DR. O. N. LESLIE, '04.      Rep. of Undergraduates, W. H. DOHERTY, '06.

*Cartoonist*: R. W. HULL, '06.

*Secretary*: W. J. BUSHNELL, '05.

*Treasurer*: R. M. GRAHAM, '07.

---

*Business Manager*, W. C. WICKETT, '05

*Assistant Business Manager*, W. BONNEY, '05.

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 1.

---

## Editorials.

---

With this issue the HYA YAKA begins its second year. A change necessarily takes place in the management of the paper. The men of last year cannot let fall their mantle of experience on the new staff, some of whom have come in from the wilderness of preceptorship.

Last year the launching of a journal by the students was an interesting and successful experiment. Its seven voyages each brought something creditable and interesting. Storms were encountered and weathered. The new crew finds the ship with sufficient ballast to steady her to a second season's cruise. They have but to get ship-shape before cutting from the moorings.

We hope to bring the HYA YAKA to her monthly ports; to find an interested crowd awaiting us for what we bring; and we shall try to leave her for the crew of '06 seaworthy.

---

The freshmen's reception of a few nights past, given by the Y.M.C.A., and in which men of the other classes participated, marked



the strengthening of the change in the attitude of the experienced classes of our college towards the class which comes with all its troubles before it.

Formerly an exhibition of physical force was the feature of the meeting of these classes for the first time. The freshmen generally lost because of their inexperience. Results were always seen in the faces and clothes of both parties.

It is contended still that these forceful meetings do much good in the way of cultivating feelings of mutual respect and good fellowship between the men of different classes. That quality which rises with compelling force in every young man of any worth when a contest faces him is sure to receive a stimulus by the class hustle. It is akin to patriotism, for a fellow's love of his class, a love that spurs him to shed clothes and cuticle for its honor, is the timber that squares out to the love of that larger and nobler class, his country.

Whether the class hustle is just the ideal way of cultivating and exhibiting incipient patriotism is a question which is being answered every year in most colleges more emphatically in the negative. The good old days, or the rough old days, when the freshie came to college with visions of impending doom speaking eloquently from his countenance, are being pushed out by the vigorous new days when the freshie is wheedled into good fellowship with his seniors by entertainment and refreshments, instead of having it hazed into him by the laying on of heavy hands.

---

In the game of life do you often say, "I'll pass," as you take up the hand which the dealer—some call him fate, some destiny, some luck, some Providence—has laid down for you, how do you estimate your cards for the bid in life? There are many cards, but there is always one stands highest with you, one you will make your bid on.

What is your bid? Riches, eh!

What kind of a hand do you hold? A strong mind and a strong body—Ace. Ambition and determination—King. Not too strict a code in your dealings with others—Jack. Many friends and a pleasant expectation—cards that you expect will bring counters.

That ace is a sure card in anyone's game. Without it you could not win on that hand. But the Jack, will it prove a winner for you? It may for a while, but the world gets wise in time and has a way of making the little spot cards bring out that Jack for no count.



If you win that game will it satisfy you? Will the fellow who said, "I'll pass," and saw his cards go out to your count acknowledge you the winner, or will he protest that Jack of yours?

Maybe in the next hand he will examine his cards with a better perception of their value. What looked before like a low card may in the light of experience and comparison of plays be a winner. This time he may say, "I'll make it." I'll bid for something that I can strive for with satisfaction to myself and partners, something my opponents will acknowledge as worth while and honorable, something that when I win will bring sincere congratulations and leave no bitterness anywhere. What shall I bid?

What would you bid? Each knows his hand and can see in it winning cards and losing ones. Will you bid recklessly without the goods, or having the goods will you let a bolder man outbid you?

We play this game for pleasure partly, but the winning is not the whole of it. There are ways of winning, legitimate ways, too, that put thorns in the laurel, and there are ways of losing that do not ruin the loser, but which so ennoble him that a mind humbly rich in experience of how to take reverses and a character refined by the chastisement of disappointment make the poor loser a victor in spite of all.

We are all but players, then, and in one of two classes, the winners or the losers. We may play with different appearing packs; you with a professional design on yours, I with a union label on mine. I may have to play from seven to six, you from nine to five. But we are all in the game and must play it out. Whether we win or lose is not so important as our object and how we play to attain it. A high ideal is not reached by questionable methods and what the onlookers call a grand success in this game, won by ways which the players can not confess with pride, is only failure.

"Not the great things we accomplish,  
But the better thing we plan;  
Not achievement, but ideal,  
Is the measure of the man."

---

We have received subscriptions from many of the alumni, but there are still many more whom we should hear from. Send along your subscription and help on the cause; it's a good one.



## **The Late Dr. Morley E. Braddon**

---

Dr. Morley Everett Braddon was born in Dresden, May 20th, 1882, and from that time until 1898, when he finally went to London, he made his home in Tilbury, St. Thomas and Thamesville.

He received his early education in Thamesville, Ridgetown and in London Collegiate Institute, where he obtained his first-class certificate at the age of eighteen. While at the Collegiate he was an officer in the Cadets and did much to make the corps one of the best in Ontario.

His greatest talent was music and when a small boy he was known as the Boy Soprano, his rich soprano voice being always a delight to his audience.

Dentistry was his chosen profession and four years ago he indentured with Dr. H. R. Abbott, of London.

Among the students he was a general favorite. In his junior year he was elected vice-president and in his senior year, president of the Musical Club. He revived the interest in the Glee Club by his enthusiasm for its success.

The Litandeb and Royal Dental Society always found his willingness to contribute a lift towards success.

Graduating with honors last spring, he had a brilliant career before him and it was his intention to further complete his course by a year's study in Chicago.

He was a staunch supporter of the college sports and was always present to help cheer his comrades on to victory.

For years at home he was a member of Dundas Centre Methodist Bible Class, and last spring was appointed librarian of the Sunday School.

One week covered his illness. Taken ill on Wednesday, August 3rd, and compelled to give up the practice he was conducting for Dr. Dawson, he was taken to the hospital suffering from peritonitis and on Monday, August 8th, passed peacefully away.

His funeral was on Thursday, the pall-bearers being some of his most intimate friends. A profusion of flowers testified to his popularity. The members of his profession in London sent a beautiful floral harp and were present in a body to pay their last tribute to the youngest dentist in the city.

Many friends mourn his loss and extend their heartfelt sympathy to his parents and brothers.





THE LATE MORLEY E. BRADDON, D.D.S., L.D.S.







## The Crack Shot of the University of Toronto

---

The R.C.D.S. has the proud distinction of being the only college of the Toronto University which has a member a representative on the famous Canadian Bisley Team, in the person of Pte. Neil Smith, of the Essex Fusiliers. This team is chosen by the Dominion Rifle Association, under Government supervision, at its annual meet in Ottawa. The best twenty shots at this meet comprise the team, which is sent by the D.R.A. to represent Canada against the rest of the British Empire.

Pte. Smith has crossed the Atlantic twice to land trophies and honor for Canada. At Bisley three cups are competed for, *viz.*, the McKillop, McKinnon, Kolapore and the Tilton. In the first cup Canada entered twelve men, in the second twelve, in the third eight, in the fourth eight, Pte. Smith having a place, on each of them, the Canadian team winning the Tilton cup. In the sweepstakes at 600 yards, Pte. Smith took second place, scoring seven bullseyes. In all he won over £50 and several medals. While at Bisley he was presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, also to Lord Roberts, and assisted in carrying Pte. Perry from the ranges to the Canadian pavilion. We predict a rosy future for Neil, and with a few more years of experience, we hope to hail him as the best shot in the British Empire.

---

## Correspondence

---

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA*

In the issues of the HYA YAKA of last session there appeared considerable discussion of the injustice handed out to some students by their preceptors. It is not our purpose to continue the discussion in a general way, but to give a recent example, for the facts of which the writer will vouch.

The student, on signing indentures, was asked to deposit a guarantee of one hundred dollars that he would remain the full term of three and a half years. This was to be returned if he did so, and he was also led to believe that in the interval between his junior and senior terms he would receive a fair return for his services. No agreement was made as to the amount, the student leaving that to the preceptor's sense of justice.

When the student was completing his junior year and referred to the matter, the preceptor refused to guarantee anything, wishing the student to go back and take whatever was given him, and intimating that, if he did not do so, he forfeited the guarantee. The student refused to go back without some definite understand-



ing, and finally the preceptor made an offer which amounted to \$3.70 per week, and again the intimation that if this were not accepted, or was accepted and the full time not put in, the guarantee was forfeited. The student was one of those who, fortunately or otherwise, have to struggle through college by their own efforts. He had two alternatives—accept and work for this man for over a year for a salary too small to pay even expenses, or try to do better elsewhere and drop the \$100 in a lump. He chose what appeared and proved to be the lesser evil, and transferred his indentures.

Right here let us say that the student made a poor bargain in the first place. That he did so, however, was not due so much to a lack of business ability as to the fact that he foolishly put his confidence where later events proved it to have been misplaced. Had the preceptor not demanded a guarantee the student could have no grievance, but it looks as if the preceptor got the guarantee knowing that he did not intend to do the square thing and wishing to have some means of bringing pressure on the student. Otherwise why should a guarantee be necessary? Most preceptors are men enough to take the student's services for what they are worth, and leave him free to move if not satisfied, just as they, if not satisfied, would get rid of him; but the one in question evidently forgot that he is supposed to belong to the *genus homo*. The whole transaction is one that reflects little credit on the preceptor concerned, but there always remains the satisfaction that such illgotten gains bring their own reward.

The preceptor defends his action by saying that the experience the student got offset his services and the guarantee. He certainly got experience, but of the kind that is generally associated with the carpet-bag and the gold brick. It consisted almost entirely of laboratory work and occasionally cleaning a patient's teeth. It may be added that the student was allowed to get an extra supply for a couple of months the summer before he was indentured, and was kindly invited to get more during what are usually termed Christmas holidays. For all this the preceptor demanded only his services and the modest sum of \$100. Truly all the financiers are not on Wall Street.

Let us not be understood as ridiculing the experience gained in laboratory work, but we believe that when a student relieves a man of all his laboratory work, if there is any transfer of greenbacks it should be to the student's pocket.

Although it is fortunate that such flagrant abuses are rare, it is unfortunate that they sometimes occur where, from external appearances, they might be least expected. After hearing a man wax eloquent on the subject of ethics, and seeing him rise early enough on the Sabbath to endeavor to inculcate the principle of the Golden Rule, it is disappointing to find how easily that teaching can be violated when it means an increased bank account.

Someone has said somewhere, with a great deal of homely truth, "You can never tell what kind of whiskey you are drinking by the label on the bottle."

W. H. D.



## Dental Y.M.C.A. Reception

---

The annual reception of the Dental College Y.M.C.A. was held in the large lecture room of the college, Tuesday evening, October 11th. The president of the Association, Mr. Coupland, acted as chairman, and, after a few words of welcome to the large number of students—principally freshmen—who were in attendance, called upon Mr. Thomas to open the programme with a piano solo.

The programme was varied and was enjoyed by everyone present. Messrs. Henry and McCartney rendered very acceptable solos and Mr. Thomas delighted the audience with his piano selections. Dr. Webster made a short address and after complimenting the Royal College of Dental Surgeons on its equipment and its students, gave a few useful hints to the students. Mr. Coupland gave a short talk on the Y.M.C.A. in general and Mr. Wilkinson spoke on the Bible Study department of Y.M.C.A. work. Mr. Wark spoke on behalf of the HYA YAKA, and Mr. Jackson on behalf of the Harmonic Club. The various sports of the college were represented in the persons of Mr. Wood, for the Rugby Football Club; Mr. Adams, for the Handball Club, Mr. G. A. MacDonald, for Hockey and Association Football; Mr. Large, for Association Football; and Mr. McCartney, for the Track Club. Mr. Coupland spoke in the interests of the Royal Dental Society; Mr. MacPherson, general secretary of the University of Toronto Y.M.C.A., also spoke. Refreshments were served after the programme.

SEC'Y Y.M.C.A.

---

## *Sports.*

---

### Athletics

---

Athletics have been, and always will be, an important factor in college life. Every young man in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons needs exercise. It is a law of nature. If any member of the body becomes inactive it dies. Without exercise we cannot hope for an active brain and brightened faculties. The student who engages in athletics, and with even a fair amount of ability, surpasses him who plods over his work from morning till night engaging in day dreams and work alternately. It should be the aim of a student to do everything in earnest. Whether in the college or on the campus, let his whole soul be in the work. No student can do two things at once and do both well. A student in the lecture room cannot take in a lecture and at the same time line up a football team for the next practice. On the other hand, a man cannot catch a Rugby ball and think of Dr



Webster and his bacteriology. If he mingles one with the other he is only a second-class man in both. Every student in the college can safely, without interfering with his work, devote an hour a day to athletics and be at the end of the term a better man than he who loafs in the reading room with the idea he is improving his education.

Of course, we do not infer that sports should be the sole thought of the student, but we all know the old axiom, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and when you read it the other way it is equally true, "All play and no work makes Jack a good for nothing boy." We do not think there is any man in the college, no matter how retiring his disposition, who will think that athletics is a waste of time. Therefore, we claim it is the duty of every man to build up his physique to such a sound, healthy condition that he may better be fitted to store the knowledge of dental science which he will receive at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Let every man turn out on the campus and help the athletics of the R. C. D. S., and do honor to the garnet and blue, and thus during your college life educate yourself not only mentally but physically.

Many think they cannot assist any in athletics, as they never have taken any part. To this we say, you can assist a great deal by being present and encouraging others. By staying away yourselves you keep others away who would materially assist in strengthening a team. You do not know what you can do until you get out and try and you will be surprised to find the benefit you have been to the athletics of your college.

We would ask the freshmen to examine the record of the dental teams during the past three or four years. In the fall of 1901 we won the Intermediate Association Football championship. During the winter of 1901 and 1902 we captured the Jennings Cup in hockey. In the fall of 1902 we were in the finals for the Mulock Cup and were defeated by one point. In the winter of 1902 and 1903 we won again in hockey and retained the Jennings Cup. In the following autumn we again were in the finals for the Mulock Cup and lost through the partiality of the referee by two points, and during the following winter were again defending the Jennings Cup, but lost in the finals. In comparing this list with other colleges who have three, four and five times our number in attendance you will find we hold no mean position, nor are we second to any.

We have always been seriously handicapped at the dental college with the three year course, as a team never remained together longer than one season. Seniors graduating and juniors taking a year out almost invariably broke up the teams. Under the four year course we should have a better chance in athletics than in the past.

H. W.



## Varsity Field Day

---

On the afternoon of Friday, October 14th, the fifth annual meet of the University Track Club was held on the Athletic Grounds, Bloor Street.

The parade started from the University campus at 1.30, the order of procession being as follows: Pharmacy, which consisted of Pharmacy students, many graduates of Pharmacy, and the numerous drug clerks of the city, all of which helped to swell their ranks, and give them first place. Their brigade was headed by a carriage instead of a brass band, while their colors and seventeen cent canes were everywhere conspicuous. Then came the School of Science, with their stalwart tread, which characterizes men who have spent the summer in the wilds of unbroken territory in the northern province. The Medical students followed with their "Epistaxis" cry; and the Dentals, marshalled by W. C. Macartney, closed in, and rent the air with their immortal cry of "HYA YAKA." It is with deep regret that we find it necessary to record the absence of so many of our senior students in this procession. Can it be possible that things have come to such a pass that the senior students consider this a mere formality, suitable only for Sophomores and Freshmen? Victoria and McMaster closed up the procession, and the grand array moved forward along College, up Yonge, and along Bloor to the Athletic field.

While the procession was advancing along Bloor Street, our boys showed their fondness for fruit, but were rewarded only by the sting of the teamster's lash; the Meds., however, were more fortunate, and soon disposed of the tempting luxury. After the students had reached their destination and were seated on the bleachers, the performance of the afternoon commenced.

The games were undoubtedly the most successful in the history of the club, and a better programme has never been provided.

The numerous colleges were well represented in the different events, and our boys took a very prominent place in the prize list. Owing to lack of practice, our men who entered the foot races were unable to capture prizes, but considering the fact that they were only on the track once previously, they made a very creditable showing. We feel confident that, with practice, they will make good material for next year, and will win honors for the college.

In the pole vault we have something more encouraging to record. Warriner easily captured first place, and after some time Bricker proved himself to be a good second. Daynard, the Hercules of the college, then displayed his skill in hurling the sixteen-pound hammer. While the mighty missile was flying through the air, many thought the force of gravitation had ceased, but when the dust had cleared away, the judges measured 86 feet 2 inches, which was unequalled by the other contestants.

Messrs. Warriner, Bricker and Daynard have been chosen by the



Track Club Committee to meet McGill on Friday, October 21st, and we are assured that they will do honor to themselves, to the Dental College, and to the University Track Club.

The sports of a successful meet closed at 5.30, and, on summing up the prize list, it was found that the Faculty championship had been won by the School of Science, who made 34 points; University College came second, securing 21 points; with Dental College a close third, with 19 points. Then the "also rans": Meds., 11 points; Pharmacy, 8; T. C. M., 7; St. Mics., 4; and McMaster, 4.

---

### Hot Shots From Short Range

---

Pharmacy have not yet lost their inclination to scrap with their superiors.

We wonder what use S. P. S. will make of Pharmacy canes and colors.

Gillies will soon graduate. Wanted—A man to participate in the Varsity games, must be a Med.

Uncle (Hodgins) was anxious for a repetition of the 1902 row.

Dr. Walter Willmott and son make *a* good track judge.

Dr. W. G. Wood was present, as on former occasions, and showed his usual interest in the Dents.

Wood and Macartney neglected their duty as trainers, and will be reported at next meeting.

Dr. Edwards (and beard), of Avenue Road, made their presence felt among the boys.

Wark and Hambly roosted high, but left their perch early, in order to get first place at "Tim's."

Many of the Freshmen enquired why the gates were not removed during the hurdle race.

---

Get the Habit of buying your GENT'S FURNISHINGS from **C. E. Goodman**

See his Full Dress Shirts (open back and front) \$1.00

Phone Main 2018      =      =      302½ Yonge Street



## Varsity-McGill Meet

---

On Friday, October 21st, the sixth annual games of the Inter-collegiate Meet were held at the University Athletic Field.

Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather, the grand stand was well filled with students of all the colleges. The games commenced at 3 o'clock, but by the time the fourth event was finished the rain fell and the crowd sought shelter in the covered stand. Unsettled weather continued during the remainder of the afternoon, and not until after dark were the events finished.

Toronto University was handicapped in having two men to McGill's three, and although having seven firsts, lost the championship by McGill's many wins of second and third places. Toronto scored 49 points and McGill 59, thus winning the championship. Owing to an oversight of Toronto's Track Club Executive, Shepherd was debarred from competing, and not until too late was the error discovered. Had Shepherd entered there would have been a closer run for the championship. In six years McGill has won five championships, while last year at Montreal saw Varsity's first win.

---

## Locals.

---

Dr. C. E. Sale paid a flying visit to the College on Oct. 17th.

Wanted, a teacher for the Temperance Street Mission. Apply to Kinsman.

Dr. Owen Watson called at the R. C. D. S. while on his way to the Chicago Dental College.

Wood's specialty—Filling lower molar cavities with cohesive gold without the use of dam.

McCartney (on parade)—“Halt all! Dress by the right. Ears at an angle of 45°. HYA YAKA.”

Zimmerman says that working in college all day and carrying the baby all night is not what it is cracked up to be.

---

Buy your  
**HATS** from **J. L. Applegath & Son**

**145-147 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

We give 10 per cent. discount to students. We do a mail order business and prepay express. Write for catalogue.



**Sporting Goods   Chas. Stark & Co.   Athletic Supplies**  
**232 YONGE STREET, TORONTO**

---

A large number of "Dents" showed their "sand and grit" by turning out to welcome Canada's Premier at Massey Hall.

Why wasn't Daynard at the Laurier demonstration. He was just down to Brampton, explaining how he became Sampson.

Ladies attending the Grand Theatre matinee may have their babies carefully cared for during the play by Gar. Thomson.

Archie Forbes looked swell in his Highland costume in the military parade; but would have looked sweller if his legs had been swelled.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Lorne G. Thompson in his bereavement. Mrs. Gordon and Miss Hanna have silently stepped into the unseen.

Hambly has introduced a new moustache curl in the R. C. D. S., which he calls the "HYA YAKA curl." Will Garland, Massey and Bushnell kindly fall into line.

Dr. A. E. W.—"Hello Mr. Eckels! I hope you have not forgotten us here."

Sammy—"Oh no! I could not forget *you*."

Private Neil Smith, Essex Fusiliers, who so successfully filled the targets at Bisley with lead bullets, may now be seen filling Lundy's Lane with gold pellets. More scope, eh Neil?

Life is full of incongruities, misfits and slips. Mr. William Cameron, expert prosthetist, was working in the plaster art for a woman who easily weighed 250 pounds. The impression tray looked like a five cent piece.

H. E. Elliot (in bacteriology lecture)—"These chairs are not comfortable; I am going to make a desperate kick for easy chairs for this lecture."

That is right, Elliot, the whole affair is a bugbear.



Hockey Kockey STARK'S Hockey Boxing  
Sticks Boots Skates Gloves

## SWEATERS IN ANY COLORS

Patient (to S. Thomas)—“Have you had much experience, Doctor?”

Sam—“Well, I guess yes. I have had a great year in my preceptor's office. I have inserted unaided at least one hundred silver amalgam fillings and six gold fillings.”

At Perth, on Sept. 14th, 1904, Daniel Webster Massey, '05, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Maud Griffiths. Mr. and Mrs. Massey are at present residing at 106 Shuter St., where they will be pleased to have their many friends call. They will be at home the first Sunday of each week. The HYA YAKA extends congratulations.

The freshmen have had their outfits examined by the urbane demonstrator, Nash, whose eagle eye was quick to detect any serious discrepancies. Despite his watchfulness, however, the usual number of plate punches and universal lathe chucks were interchanged by the sagacious freshmen until the critical moment had passed. Wisdom comes early to the freshman.

Dr. Samuel Eckels, of Chicago, is in town spending a few months at the R. C. D. S. Welcome back, “gosh darn you.” The movements of this noted surgeon are followed with ever increasing interest. Thus at 12.55 a.m., Tuesday, Oct. 18th, the distinguished clinician had only finished preparing a cavity for a gold filling. He was poking among his rare collection of instruments, talking madly to himself. Suddenly he blurted out, “Darn it! I cannot get going this morning.”

A student called Dr. Webster to examine a subject for orthodontia treatment and to give advice. The doctor carefully looked over the irregular denture and then expounded the following weighty deduction. “You'll have to get that fixed up, won't you.” His retreat was then carried out in good order. The embryo dentist stood dumbfounded, speechless, groping—then woke up. Dental ethics doubtless forbade the Senior Demonstrator to discuss the subject before the patient.



## SIMPSON BROS.

Photographers



Special Rates to Students.

Phone Main 1815

357

Yonge Street

## PARK BROS.

Photographers



Phone Main

1269

328½

Yonge Street



**SHIRTS COLLARS  
UNDERWEAR  
NECKWEAR GLOVES**

*Everything in Gentlemen's High-Class  
Furnishings*

**Sylvester & Co.**

**452 1-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

Four doors north of College Street. 1887-1904



## Dancing Classes

Beginners accepted at any time.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Academy Established 1887.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS

**GROUND FLOOR FORUM BUILDING**

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

**S. M. EARLY, Principal**

PHONE MAIN 4895

## AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

J. H. COLLINS

W. J. McCausland

**ELECTRO-PLATING**

**—AND—**

**METAL SPINNING**

**POLISHING, OXYDIZING, LACQUERING**

MANUFACTURING IN METAL GOODS.

**87 Richmond Street W., TORONTO**

**DOCTORS'**

**BRASS**

**SIGNS**

**Ruby Glass Signs**

**G. BOOTH & SON**

**21 Adelaide St. W.**

**TORONTO**



# The HYA YAKA

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1904.

No. 2.

---

## A Plea for the More Artistic Consideration of Dental Prosthesis.\*

---

BY W. MITCHELL, D.D.S., LONDON.

---

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—At the risk of boring you I ask you to bear with me for a short time, while I again present a subject upon which on several previous occasions I have spoken to you, in regard to what I consider some of its not unimportant details.

It is a happy sign of the times that the Institute of Dental Pedagogics lately assembled at Buffalo, had this subject in a general way upon its Agenda, and knowing as I do the men who would take part in its discussion I feel sure that this branch of our profession will receive far greater consideration at the hands of dental instructors in the United States in the future than it has in the past. Our duty to the public as dental advisers does not always end when we have put their natural organs in a comparative state of repair and comfort, and given our best advice as to how they may take care of their oral cavity, and promote the comfortable and healthy functions of the organs contained therein.

We are frequently called upon to replace natural dental organs lost through ignorance, neglect, or disease; this being the case, the question naturally arises, how, and by whom, can this best be done?

I am aware that for a great many years past the prosthetic phase of our profession, "plate work" or "laboratory work" as it is usually called, has occupied a very subordinate position in the minds of many of our leading practitioners. This very naturally includes the instructors of this branch of our profession. Just why this should be the case, or that this branch should only be taught in a comparatively perfunctory manner, especially as regards more artistic productions by students, and incidentally by the profession in their practices, thereby creating a demand for more artistic productions on the part of both patients and manufacturers, it is difficult for me to conceive. I trust, however, that the instruction in America, during the extended dental course as now laid down by the teachers of that country, will result in the artistic side and a copy of nature's handiwork being more minutely considered and presented to the students, in not only a theoretical, but also in a very thoroughly practical manner, and if the men who now occupy the chairs of prosthetic dentistry in the various institutions are not up to the appreciation and discussion of this subject in an

---

\* Read before the American Dental Society of Europe.



artistic and æsthetic way before their classes they should be dismissed and competent men employed who would be able to present this important branch of our profession in a satisfactory manner, and do everything possible toward developing an æsthetic appreciation on the part of students which would be far reaching in its influence, when disseminated by their graduates in after years in their respective fields of labor.

I was very much gratified while on a recent visit to the United States, to note that one college had a sculptor in charge of the students, superintending their efforts while they were engaged in modeling enlarged replicas of the natural organs.

It was interesting to listen to the conversation taking place between the pupils and their instructor, in respect to angles, curves, and contours. These with their combinations were thoroughly discussed with an intelligent appreciation of their relative and combined values. A course such as this going along in conjunction with the practical application of the principles of dental prosthesis as laid down by the lecturer upon the purely mechanical side of "plate work," cannot but develop the best possibilities in both the student and the finished appliance, if these combined preliminary stages have been thoroughly impressed upon the student during his early years of training.

With the advent of vulcanite as a base for artificial teeth a moral and artistic blight set in upon our profession, promoting as it did a horde of dental bunglers, who were assisted in turning out their cheap wares by the manufacturers who produced those atrocities known as "gum sections." The chief mechanical possibilities of these wares enabled many edentulous persons to obtain artificial teeth at a nominal cost, and the fact that these productions could be turned out by persons with a limited amount of mechanical knowledge and an utter absence of artistic perception contributed in no small degree toward the degradation and unpopularizing of this branch of our work by many good men, who might otherwise have taken a deep personal interest in it, and who would have helped to place it in a much more satisfactory position.

Another fact which has contributed so much toward the neglect of this branch of the profession is the greater consideration given to the operating side of a student's career while at college, as compared with that taken in connection with his laboratory work. Go to the average college, and note the difference in the habits and methods of the students in the laboratory, as compared with their habits in the infirmary, note the dirt and lack of system in evidence, note the disorder of his work bench, and the careless and dirty manner in which he leaves his bench tools and appliances when leaving the laboratory. These conditions are to quite an extent responsible for the dirty condition and lack of systematic arrangement of laboratory appliances we find in connection with a good many otherwise reputable practices. This certainly is not as it should be. As much care and consideration is essential in the arrangement and



care of the laboratory and its cleanliness as in that of the operating room; it is in the best interests of the mechanic who has to spend most of his time there as well as to the interest of his employer, in promoting his efficiency, to say nothing of the inspiring influence incidental to clean and comfortable surroundings, as well as promoting a condition of systematic order conducive to the best interests of all who may have occasion to spend any portion of their time therein. There is no doubt that a better class of work will be turned out under the influence of well equipped and orderly surroundings than under those which a great many of us are, alas! only too familiar with.

I am quite sure you will agree with me that none of us can afford to misrepresent ourselves in what we are called upon to do for our patients. This applies with equal force to the substitutes for lost organs with which we have to supply them as well as to the repairs we are called upon to make upon their natural teeth. This being the case, it is imperative that we start out as well equipped for one branch of our work as for the other. There are few of us who are satisfied with anything less than the latest and best in the way of appliances or materials which will in any way save time, promote our efficiency, and conduce to the comfort of our patients and incidentally add to our bank account. This being the case it is essential that we should dignify our calling as much as possible by becoming masters of it in all its attributes as far as our ability permits. I know the argument will be raised in connection with the possibility of it being divided up into specialties such as oral surgery, orthodontia, treatment, extracting, and dental prosthetics. I fully recognize the potency of this argument, but that should not prevent the student being well grounded in the fundamental principles of the phase of our subject immediately under consideration, and he should be thoroughly and persistently impressed with that fact, upon his entering a career which will call for all the acuteness of his capacity for observation and a most conscientious appreciation of the necessity for a careful attention to all details, no matter how insignificant they may appear in connection with any work he may be called upon to do.

The outcome of this will be a well ordered mind which insures well ordered surroundings, two things which go a long way toward promoting efficiency, a saving of time both to patient and operators and conducing to personal success.

You will probably ask, "What has all this to do with the title of the paper?" I will endeavor to point out:

In the first place it is the duty of our educators to develop as far as possible the manifest or latent capacity of the student, and insist upon the careful application of the principles as laid down by them, inviting at the same time investigation and development of original ideas in connection with his work as it progresses, thereby promoting an intelligent and lively interest on the part of the student in connection with his college duties. Greater care



and supervision should be exercised in connection with the care of tools and appliances in the laboratory, and neatness in methods and the use of appliances should go hand-in-hand with the development of the artistic appreciation of the student. When the student has learned the use and possibilities of his various bench tools, and the adaptability and advantages of the different materials at his disposal, a decided step should then be taken with a view of developing the creative faculty in him. Then instead of seeing so many highly polished monstrosities, hideous in their unnatural and unlikelike arrangement, adorning college shelves as "specimen plates," we should have more artistic productions, leading up to in after years a more satisfactory and dignified condition of affairs than now exists. It would be a very easy matter for dental students to copy the dentures of their classmates, introducing the individuality of the different dentures as possessed by their college chums. With the facilities now possessed in the way of enamels, paints and furnaces, the student would be only limited by his own capacity.

"Gum sections" should receive the same scant courtesy at the hands of instructors as do springs for the retention of the completed case. I am quite sure the copying of one set of natural teeth by the student, the consideration of the arrangement and articulation, the contouring, festooning, and stippling of the gum, which could be reproduced in celluloid, shaded or granular vulcanites, would be of more practical use to him, and a more impressive part of his education than would be the construction of a score of the abortions as evolved at present.

The possibilities of prosthetic dentistry are practically illimitable, and under fair conditions can be made a very attractive part of our daily work.

There are very few phases of operative dentistry which have not their pioneer in dental prosthesis. Show me a good plate workman and I will show you a man who will make a good operator, and I care not how good an operator may be, unless he is a good man at the bench, he is not as good at the chair as he might be. It is a common thing to hear men of more or less position say, "I haven't the time to bother with plate work, I rarely go inside of my workroom"—a cursory glance at their mechanical work confirms their statement. Just how a man can be too busy to look after the best interests of his patients in this respect is beyond my powers of comprehension, even though he be a good and busy operator.

He has no right to compel his patients to accept prosthetic work he has not personally supervised, especially in connection with the arrangement and coloring of the teeth, any more than he has to slight the operations he performs for them at the chair. I wish here to throw out a suggestion which may be of interest and if studied may be of assistance to you in developing the possibilities of your prosthetic work.

It is a well recognized fact that the human race possesses many characteristics in common with the lower orders of animal life; no-



where is this more markedly shown than in connection with the features and underlying structures. The features, as is well known, are controlled through the nervous system by the various mental influences to which they may be subjected. These reflex manifestations of mental action are one of the phases which we may consider under the general term of facial indication of character or expression; that the teeth play no small part in this pronounced physical manifestation there can be no doubt, and that they are inseparable characteristics of certain types and characters we are equally assured. The gramnivora, carnivora and rodentia all have their counterpart in the human race. In some cases this is very pronounced, while in others a frequent occurrence of other types and species or a mixture of types may be found upon a careful study of the subject.

The question of type, temperament, complexion, profile, and contour, and their relative bearings should be thoroughly considered. Type is an essential part of the subject under consideration and one which I cannot impress too thoroughly upon you all.

This being the case we have a key whereby we may unlock the solution of many problems we are called upon to consider in connection with cases of the perfectly edentulous who may present themselves to us for treatment. Of the different types mentioned, each has its characteristic dental arrangement, just as much so as have the different types and incidental characteristics we come across in the human race. Who of us but have seen and remembered cases of a distinct bull dog type of both jaws and teeth, and if we consider the physique of the person possessing such a dental armament, we will remember that the physique as a whole bears out the general characteristics of this description.

Then again, we have seen persons possessing a mouth and teeth very much on the principle, both as to shape and arrangement, of a bull. Many of us undoubtedly can recollect having seen mouths the anterior, interior, and exterior appearance closely resembling that of the hare, sheep, or kangaroo, as to their anterior articulation; we have also seen mouths with all the characteristic appearance of the pike, and in other instances we find the possessors of those physical characteristics were possessed of mental attributes quite in harmony with the animal traditions so perfectly portrayed.

Here then is a means of assisting students and all those interested in producing dental harmony, the characteristic requirements of which up to now have been quite neglected, and at the risk of repetition would strongly urge that this phase of the subject be deeply considered both by those present and by those responsible for the results emanating from our dental colleges. On too many occasions we find more or less of a haphazard selection of teeth for individual cases, a very superficial consideration if any at all, of the requirements of the surroundings—i.e., the stature, figure, complexion and temperament of the patient, and even when these have been considered we find the teeth mounted exactly as they came



from the furnace, the entire set being of the same color, as perfect in shape as the manufacturer can possibly make them, and arranged by the dentist, or what is more likely, by his workmen, as regularly and symmetrically as it is possible to place them. The result is we have a splendid and striking advertisement of the artificiality of that which, if properly considered, should conceal to all but the connoisseur the fact of its being a replica of nature.

We all know the results of the efforts of such men as Hunter, Warrington, Evans, Allan, Beauman and Haskell, in developing the highest possibilities of this branch of our profession. This was made possible by means of their artistic appreciation of the possibilities of porcelain and continuous gum work.

I would strongly urge upon you all and those who are responsible for the education of our future dentists to give this very important branch of our profession a more careful consideration than has heretofore been accorded it; consider it in all its important details, immediate and collateral; study nature, study comparative anatomy, and the lessons they teach in connection with the subject under consideration, and the result will be harmony and symmetry instead of distraught incongruity, and a neglected phase of our work will be lifted to the place it should occupy, and our calling will develop artists, and we can then truthfully claim to be to the public the benefactors we now only in part are.

---

### **The Hya Yaka Gallery of Notables**

---

The little boy who answered the world-wide and aged question, "How old are you, Johnny?" with the succinct rejoinder, "Ten years old the day the pig died," was on the same mental tack that his elders and teachers follow when they answer questions. He had a mark to count backward and forward from. Down South they count from the war. Ask a dental student around the R. C. D. S. how old he is as a student, and you will have him counting from the time he fastened a little block in a vise, decorated the little block with an old tooth set in sealing-wax, and proceeded to mutilate the handiwork of nature with a file. He will not be thinking so much of this desecration, nor of the substance of his father's wasted in riotous purchasing of file, vise and sealing-wax, as of the man behind it all, and he will sing out his age with this man as a mark.

"Gentlemen, you are not filing old teeth. You are discovering the hidden ways of the tortuous root canal. You are uncovering principles; laying bare the truths that you have got to learn before you can successfully open these canals and fill them afterwards. Thirty-seven of you men will saw down these specimens and never notice whether they are solid or whether a central has one canal or three."

The doctor has many ways of imparting information, but the above confidential method is a favorite. He will struggle faith-



fully and earnestly with a subject; turning it over, and taking it to pieces to show the works inside; meantime keeping upon his retina a picture of each individual member of his class. His ear is quick to detect a lack of harmony if the snores do not chord; in which case the class will be informed of the exact number who do not know the first rudiments of the subject under discussion.

Before a class, he teaches and does not merely lecture. He makes the blackboard talk and illustrate his ideas frequently. His teaching ability is not a small factor in his successful presentation of his subjects, and is a qualification not too frequently possessed by lecturers. It takes knowledge of a subject to lecture but it takes a better grasp of the subject to make a lecture lucid—in other words, to teach it.

Some men are born great, others achieve greatness by Mr. Dooley's method of getting a job in a factory, waiting until someone invents a new kind of can-opener, knocking him down, and taking it from him, then selling out the can-opener to a trust, and selling out the trust to the trustful. The subject of our sketch will attain the summit of the hill if he is not already there, by reducing the compound, complicated appliances, and the devious excuses for inflicting them on a long-suffering, mal-occluding public, to a universal wonder-working apparatus, applied in accordance with certain well-defined and governing principles. Then there will be no more banding of as many teeth as can be made to carry metal; no more filling the mouth with jack-screws working in every direction that force will consent to act in; no more extracting all the bicuspidis that space may abound in which to work the molars overtime, shooting the remaining teeth around to an alignment wire. They used to do these things to exercise the osteoclūsts.

But we in the R. C. D. S. are fortunate in having a lecturer and a practical Orthodontist with an international reputation; one who is coming every year to be accepted by a wider circle as an authority on the subject which is comparatively new in the curriculum of most dental schools, and which receives little attention from the profession generally, their attention being given, as a rule, to the best method of avoiding a case.

Dr. Webster does not adopt the method of thinking out appliances for the student. He makes the student use his own invention, and bear his own responsibility to as great a degree as possible. Principles, not appliances, is his motto. Every year is showing an improvement in the work of the Orthodontia class. Every year the course of lectures is springing from an ever increasing fund of knowledge and research. The men sitting under these lectures are becoming awake to their opportunities. The expressions of opinion among the class, the little knots where sincere opinions are expressed, would gratify the professor could he hear them, and are indications, sure ones, of the value of a lecturer.

In the Infirmary, where students learn to suffer with their



patients, when the gold begins to rock, those who fly to Dr. Webster for consultation, take back with them a good hint on retention. Don't expect him to give a lecture on the particular case, however. Unlike Webster, unabridged, his information is not listed alphabetically, and he has no thumb index. Moreover, he is in no one's particular corner to be consulted at will. Maybe there will be several at the fountain, longing to drink at once. When your turn comes, walk up and say, "Please, I'm thirsting for the technique of how to fish out putrescence without shooting it through the apex." And the Doctor will say, "Oh, you'll do that all right, Mr. Blank. Just use a Donaldson brooch and a little care."

"Will you give me a lift here, Dr. Webster? This dam—my rubber dam will not dam this patient as effectually as I could wish him dammed and my gold will not adhere."

"Have you anything on hemorrhage besides adrenalin chloride, tannic acid, cold actual cautery, perchloride of iron, alum, acetate of lead and collodion?" "I have used them all separately and together without success."

A long series of these confessions must be trying, but the Dr. has an excellent constitution, and comes up smiling for Bacteriology at 1.30, and starts in as if any other subject than Bacteriology never occupied his mind. He impresses the fine adjustment of the microscope, the method of obtaining pure cultures, and the preparation of culture media upon the mind of the student in this branch with the same facility that he directs the development of the embryo operator in the infirmary. When it comes to the study of the subject aside from its technique he holds attention, and impresses the student with the importance of Bacteriology, as well in its relation to other branches of dentistry as for its intrinsic value.

Talking about attention, a characteristic feature of the classes in Orthodontia, Bacteriology and Operative Technique is their attentive demeanor. They are never asked to listen, nor commended to keep a plastic mental attitude that the lecturer may fasten his points more readily. It never seems necessary to pause while a wave of inattention passes over. They always hear the lecture because the man before them has something to say which they want to hear. He has the elements in him which attract attention. Nor does he find it necessary to race with time lest the pent-up restlessness break forth. There is a kind of easy, good-fellowship between class and professor. Throw a question at him, or spring a joke. He enjoys them, answers them and his subject flows the better.

In the College Dr. Webster is one of our most useful men, and occupies a large place with the students, both in their estimation of him as a professor, and in their regard for him as a man. Outside this College his name and fame are spreading. Schools of dentistry across the line would consider his name on their prospectus as an acquisition. His opportunities for contributing a



share to the progress being made by dental associations on both sides of the line are limited only by the time he can take from his numerous duties to give to them. Dominion registration has been brought to its present hopeful status largely by his influence and work in the *Dominion Dental Journal*.

Dr. Webster began his career with the R.C.D.S., in 1893. His usefulness and responsibility have increased, until a very considerable part of the skill the graduate takes to his practice has been derived from his teaching. A graduate of dentistry in Chicago, and of medicine at Trinity University, in 1898, he has many opportunities open for him across the line. But fortunately for us he prefers to remain with the R.C.D.S., and his native land.

---

### Royal Dental Society

---

The opening meeting of the Royal Dental Society for '04-05 took place in the large lecture room of the College on Tuesday evening, November 8th.

Mr. Coupland, President of the Society, opened the meeting by a few well selected remarks, setting forth the purpose of the Committee of the Royal Dental Society in arranging its programme, and the relation existing between the students and the Society.

The varied nature of the programme made each part much appreciated. The instrumental, by Mr. Thomas, met with the usual hearty reply on the part of his hearers. Dean Willmott, Hon. President of the Society, ever aiming at the general welfare of the students, advised that not all the time be devoted to regular study, but interest should be taken in the "Litandeb," thereby not confining but developing other faculties. In anticipation of future necessities the Dean also advised the supplementary reading of different journals relating to the profession, such as were found well classified in the College library. The solo by Mr. Waldo, of St. Mary's, was well received. Dr. Webster read a very interesting paper on "The Knowledge Necessary for the Successful Practice of Operative Dentistry." Among the many valuable thoughts, the knowledge of dentistry to-day was compared with that of a century ago, and the rapid advancement of bacteriology so closely allied with dentistry was emphasized. It was shown that to be amply qualified for our work at all times, diligent and continuous application is necessary, not only at the chair, but in the study of the most recent dental works. The mouth organ selection by Mr. Nesbitt delighted the audience, as also did the solo rendered by Mr. Pettigrew. The paper on "Pyorrhœa Alveolaris," given by Dr. McDonagh, and delivered a short time ago in Buffalo, contained much valuable information regarding the treatment of the various forms of the disease. A brief but interesting discussion followed. Mr. Jackson's solo was received with great favor. The singing of the National Anthem brought this very successful meeting to a close.

SEC. R. D. S.



## Hospital Clinics for Students

---

From the time we enter upon College life until we are graduated, we are constantly reminded that we are studying the principles of Oral Surgery. We are led to believe, and rightly so, that our profession is not a specialty of medicine, but a special department of general medicine.

We frequently read of some medical practitioner who undertakes an operation in the mouth before having properly diagnosed the case. Time and again this has occurred, and success has not been attained until a dental surgeon was consulted, and by his skilful work has been able to successfully treat the disease and bring relief to his patient. Our medical friends are rather slow to acknowledge that we, as dentists, have any skill in this line, and to rely upon the assistance of a dentist in his practice. If the co-operation of the members of the dental and medical professions could be secured for such diseases as antrum troubles, better results would follow.

Again, in the case of fracture of the maxilla the dentist has proved himself to be the more competent to reduce and fix the parts. The dentist should know the anatomy of the maxilla much more thoroughly than does his brother of the kindred profession. Time and again he has proved himself more skilful in the construction of appliances for retaining the fractured parts of the jaw in proper relation. Plans usually adopted by the general surgeon are crude and unscientific, but we must overlook this, for the requirements for the support of the maxilla are so different from those in the support of other bones that only men accustomed to devising mechanical appliances are competent.

If we hope to be able to perform such operations in the mouth, is it not an essential that while we are pursuing our course here in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons we should have some instruction in this very important part of our work ?

I hope it will not be considered impertinent on my part to suggest that the R. C. D. S. make arrangements with the hospitals of this city so that students of our College may attend operations and clinics in surgery of the oral cavity.

Objection may be taken to this proposition on the grounds that this privilege was ours in years gone by, but was not taken advantage of by the boys of the Dental College. But is it proper that we should suffer for the sins of our predecessors ? We do not advocate this change in the workings of the College to come into effect in one or two years hence, but during this present term. We who will graduate in 1905 wish to be just as proficient in surgery as any student who graduates at a later date and we wish to take advantage of all facilities which may be secured.

W. C. M.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

---

*Editor-in-Chief*, A. E. WARK, '05.

*Associate Editors*: E. J. HAMBLY, '05; R. M. LARGE, '05.

Local Editor, W. H. CAVERHILL, '05.

Ass't. Local Editor, E. R. ZIMMERMAN, '06.

Sporting Editor, H. WOOD, '05.

Ass't. Sporting Editor, W. C. McCARTNEY, '06.

Rep. of Graduates, DR. O. N. LESLIE, '04.

Rep. of Undergraduates, W. H. DOHERTY, '06.

*Cartoonist*: R. W. HULL, '06.

*Secretary*: W. J. BUSHNELL, '05.

*Treasurer*: R. M. GRAHAM, '07.

---

*Business Manager*, W. C. WICKETT, '05

*Assistant Business Manager*, W. BONNEY, '05.

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1904.

No. 2.

---

## Editorials.

---

### Ideas from the R. D. S. Meeting

---

Around the lecture rooms and laboratories we meet our class-mates every day. We pass a joke or ask a question, "How are you getting along with your work, old man?" "Oh, pretty well;" or, "Oh, pretty poor," he remarks, and passes on. The term passes by and our knowledge of the men around us does not increase. A question and an answer, and a day's intercourse is complete.

There may be a good friend of yours uncultivated in the fellow you never notice in the class-room, and the influence that might burnish your character a little nearer its completion is with the man who remarks to your question, "Oh, pretty well!" or, "Oh, pretty poor!" but is never known.

Catch these class-mates in different environments, and glimpses will be given of powers and worth never before suspected. An opal is a dead thing in some lights. I never knew that fellow could sing; never thought this fellow could say anything before the crowd. The other fellow never struck me as having ability to entertain until the light struck down from some other angle.



The laboratory light or the lecture-room light did not liberate their brilliance. Like begets like. An everyday class-room air is met by a class-room manner.

Did you ever know an individual—know him so well that you could tabulate his traits and anticipate his very ideas on any subject, and then meet him again in a different setting? He is not the fellow you knew. In a different light his power is more apparent. There is a hint for us here. The R. D. S. meeting may give us the introduction to some fellow that we should know. It will give us a glimpse from another angle. May be the character jewel will scintillate better there. Let us give ourselves the opportunity of trying it and incidentally of helping on the good work of the painstaking president and his committee.

---

### As Others See Us

---

It would be well for the student to occasionally take a mental inventory of himself as an integer of the large body in which he moves, and to which he contributes some share of character. The student body stands out with a distinctive character from the life of the city. In a sense he is a recluse for the period of his University or College course, and in consequence is apt to acquire a somewhat distorted estimate of himself and his relations with the rest of the world. Perhaps a College course is not so altogether the broadening work for the average student that it is supposed to be. A man buckles down to the particular branch he has chosen for himself. He spends the three or four years walking in the straight and narrow way with the beacon diploma ever before him. Anything else that attracts his attention is taken up only as a loop which leads back to his circle again. Other things are ignored, or considered in the light of how they will effect his progress along the lane he has set out to travel—the long lane which has no turning until Commencement Day.

He walks this way each year for seven months with languid steps perhaps in the early part of the session, but with increasing vigor as the term wears on. He walks side by side with men of similar sympathies and purposes until he forgets that his life and purpose is a little lagoon, of something like stagnation, whose placid surface never more than ripples to the forces that lash the great ocean of life outside.

There is a tendency in students to overestimate their value—to



some extent as individuals, but more as parts of a cultured and influential entity. They have a feeling that perhaps the big procession outside College halls is to be pitied; that of course it will stumble along somehow; put up for noon and get its night's lodging somewhere; that there is something distinctly unfinished about an individual who can use only the prefix Mr., and has no right to polish half the letters of the alphabet each morning on his door-plate. But there is many a nonentity with enough University capital letters to initial his descendants to the third and fourth generation who could not follow the mental pace of some Mr. who might have shingled the College where his letters were annexed. A College education is a good and grand thing, but it is not the only thing worth while, and it is not the one which employs all the brains. Of the boys at public school do the brightest go to College and the dullest go into business or other employment? An average intellect with an average diligence can go through any College course in the time prescribed, with credit to itself, and afterwards wear the letters which stand for cleverness—a quality which might be noticeably lacking if he attempted to harvest the shekels by some other means than the one he has learned by rote at College.

One frequently hears expressions from respectable sources to the effect, that the vacancy in the common-sense department of the student body is conspicuous and annoying. There is a firm foundation in fact for this claim, Hallowe'en night at the Princess theatre being an incident to substantiate it. When it is remembered that October 31st is a night when a larger degree of forbearance is exercised toward mischief makers and annoyances that would not be tolerated on other nights, and add to this the fact that less notice is taken of student nuisances than of others, one must conclude that a theatre celebration, characterized by a Toronto weekly as the most intolerable for years, was an indication either that the candidates for Collegiate honors are released too soon from maternal admonition or that assimilation runs to the development of leather lungs rather than to that of gray matter. Certainly the manifestations of wit and the efforts to be humorous could easily be equalled by the long-eared quadruped that draws his sustenance from thistle tops in the paddock.

We are students now, and in a broader sense should be always students, but it is desirable that others be given no occasion for wishing that we were graduates in a few things, such as manners and manliness.



## Correspondence

---

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA.*

Everyone has a right to his opinion, and every valuable citizen has an opinion. It is nobody's business how fervently and frequently certain people express their opinions publicly, though good breeding makes places and times for such expressions. Certain other persons are bound by good taste, tact and ordinary horse-sense to keep their ideas on many subjects just between themselves and the gate-post. For instance, a minister of the Gospel does not make an ideal spiritual Gideon if he amounts to much as a political partizan. Nor is it customary for men of responsibility in educational institutions, where all parties and religions attend, to deliver an opinion favorable to one cult and opposed to some other.

At election times every institution is a part of the arena, but in a university, a college, or even a public school, the contestants should never be the professors or teachers.

In this connection a few hints are given for the guidance of professors, teachers, those in authority over us, and others of feeble intellect and judgment:

When questions are voted on by the classes, and a big majority decides on certain things, jump in with the minority and help on the movement which has been voted down. It enhances your usefulness and increases your popularity. If there are any small cliques, join them, and if you are blatant enough you will be greatly loved. Politically, let your light so shine. Use the bulletin boards to post campaign literature, and the lecture desk as a platform from which to inform the boys just which party outnumbered the other four to one. These things add dignity to a professor's outfit, and foster a oneness of interest among the boys.

If certain things organized by the boys do not suit you, butt in and call the organizers hoodlums and the other party gentlemen. By such means rare tact is displayed. In a word, charity cannot cover a multitude of sins so effectually as can tact, dignity and good, hard common-sense.

SENIOR.

---

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA.*

A few days ago an observer indignantly complained that certain students were making the reading-room windows a resort for the purpose of uttering what they suppose are witty remarks about ladies who pass on the walk outside. Although their remarks fortunately cannot always be heard by the passerby, yet by tapping on the windows they attract attention, and anyone glancing up is met by the brazen stare and donkey laugh of the *wits* inside. In meeting these same students at their homes or spending the



evening out, they conduct themselves as gentlemen, and pass for such, until the illusion is dispelled by acts of this kind. The perpetrators of this rowdyism would not dare to be *smart* on the street at any lady's expense, except where she has no escort, and no more protection from insults of this kind than the fact that she is a lady should afford.

The great majority of our students are gentlemen, in and out of College, and strongly disapprove of this form of amusement on the part of any of their fellows.

Occurrences of this kind have not been many at the R.C.D.S., at least within recent years, and this hint should be sufficient for men who are entering upon a profession where so much depends upon courtesy.

STUDENT.

All communications for publication in the December issue must be in the Editor's hands not later than December 10th.

The Editorial Staff would esteem it a favor if all articles sent in for publication are *plainly* and legibly written on one side of the paper only. Use foolscap or pad paper. The staff have not time to rewrite every article that comes in. Remember that, like yourselves, they are students, and sometimes they find it necessary to devote some of their time to study. Your name (not necessarily for publication) should be signed to the article sent in.

## *Sports.*

### **Rugby**

#### **When the Game was Young**

Now all of us have read, no doubt,  
 Of Rome, her deeds and heroes,  
 Of all her institutions and  
 Her Cæsars and her Neros;  
 But one thing is omitted  
 (I don't know who's to blame),  
 They never seem to mention  
 A Roman football game.

In A.D. sixty-four there came  
 From Athens' seat of knowledge,  
 A bunch of husky Greeks to play  
 The Roman Dental College;



All Rome was in excitement,  
 And heavy were the bets,  
 For Athens had defeated  
 The Syracusan Vets.

That afternoon at three o'clock,  
 'Mid cheers that rent the air,  
 All Rome turned out to see the game;  
 Nero himself was there.  
 By dint of hard line smashing,  
 And now and then a kick,  
 Rome forced the ball right down the field,  
 Then fumbled on a trick.

'Twas then the Grecian half-back  
 (Oh, Mars ! oh, Mars ! behold !)  
 Grabbed up the ball, and slugging,  
 Sped to the Roman goal.  
 I will not try to tell the rest  
 (In our time it's the same)—  
 They called all Athens "ringers,"  
 And protested then the game.

Old Nero was disgusted;  
 So great the monarch's ire,  
 That just to ease his mind he set  
 The bloomin' town on fire.

—*Cornell Widow.*

---

### The Team

---

The Dental College for the past two seasons has had a Rugby team which was indeed a credit to the College. It was rumored among the players last fall that the present year would find the Dentals without a Rugby team. With the loss of such noted players as "Ginger" Lappin, "King" Kenny, Jake Brown, and Bill New it was thought impossible for the Dentals to get together a team to represent the College in the race for the Mulock Cup. But to err is human and the Dental College have as good a twelve this year as in the past. It is true that only two of last year's team are with us, namely, Elliott and Macdonald, but the new men are playing a strong and heady game, and the Dental team looks like strong finishers.

Alex. Elliott is better than ever, and his catching and punting place him among the best halves playing Rugby in Ontario to-day. Macdonald is fifty per cent. better than last year, and his brilliant work on the half line is worthy of mention. Horrie Wood who played outside wing for the Toronto's last year, will play on the



half-back division. He is a fast runner and effective in bucking the line. Maxwell is catching well, and will play at full back where he will be a source of strength to the back division. Jack Hand at quarter is always on the ball and very fast, and will see the ball is placed in proper hands. Abb Wark is proving a wonder; his tackling and catching are of the highest calibre, and he punts well. As this is Wark's first season at Rugby it is surprising how quickly he has learned the game. He is a fast runner, and always brings his man parallel with the ground. Billings hails from Brockville, and promises to outclass "King," who played quarter for the Dentals last season, and is a resident of Brockville. Bricker is a new man at the game, but with a little coaching will be second to none in the Mulock series. Lane at snap is also a new man at Rugby, but is learning the game fast, and promises to be very serviceable to the team. Kinsman at middle wing is a sure tackler, and is in the game from the sound of the whistle. Muir and Crawford at inside wings are strong players, and are very essential in preventing bucking of the line. O'Neil is light but a good tackle, and follows up very fast. Lindsay, Rutherford, Cook, Brownlee, Pettigrew and Zimmerman will all make a strong bid for a position on the line, and when the season of 1904 closes the Dental team we think will have done credit to the garnet and blue.

H. W.

---

### Dentals vs. Junior Arts

---

The Rugby team of the R. C. D. S. played their first game of the Mulock Cup series on Wednesday, November 9th, against the Junior Arts. The fast playing of the Dental team was a surprise to all who witnessed the game, it being the first game for the majority of the players.

The day was an ideal one for football, and the grounds were in splendid condition. The attendance was small, which is discouraging to a team to see so little interest taken in the game. Those who attended supported the team wonderfully, and the boys greatly appreciated it.

The Arts won the toss and elected to kick to the north goal. During the first half the players on the Dental line were somewhat nervous, but this soon wore off, and they settled down to trim the confident Arts. After a few minutes' play Wood secured the ball from Elliott, and by a nice run through the line secured a touch which he failed to convert. The ball then went to the Dentals' territory, but the Arts were unable to score. After a nice punt by Elliott, and fast following of the Dental wings the play was transferred to the Arts 10-yard line. Here, by a piece of clever playing, which entirely misled the Arts, Billings went over for a try. By some mistake too many men handled the ball and the chance for a goal was lost. Score, Dentals, 10; Arts, 0; which ended the first half.



In the second half the Arts came on the field determined to win. They tried running and passing, but always lost ground. They were also unable to buck through the line. They then resorted to punting, but were unable to gain any ground as Elliott easily relieved. The Dentals forced the ball into Arts' territory, and again by a clever fake Bricker ran around the end for a try which Wood converted. In a few minutes Fraser got over for a try which was not converted. Elliott by result of a long dribble went over the goal line, and secured the fourth try of the day, which Macdonald easily converted. Jones made a drop kick just a few minutes before time was called, and the score ended, Dentals, 22; Arts, 7. The teams lined up as follows:

Dentals—Back, Wark; halves, Wood, Elliott, Macdonald; quarter, Hand; centre, Lane; wings, Crawford, Kinsman, Billings, Muir, O'Neil, Bricker.

Junior Arts—Back, Laidlaw; halves, Murton, Jones, Martin; quarter, Fraser; centre, McPherson; wings, McKenzie, Cruickshanks, Lyle, McCreery, Bilton, Fraser.

Referee, F. D. Woodworth. Umpire, W. A. Hewitt. Time-keeper, J. Lash.

---

## Association Foot all

---

### Victoria vs. Dentals

---

And it came to pass that on the 30th day of September, in the year 1904, the students of the Royal College of Dentistry did march forth to do battle unto the goodly men of Victoria College. Had it not been that our men were handicapped by lack of warfare in football, the defeat of the enemy would have been great. Moreover, for the space of about an hour the battle raged with varying success to both armies, but no slaughter was accomplished in the way of a goal.

The army of the Dental College were men of great strength, and when they smote the ball it did travel with great speed toward the opposing army but with little destruction to their forces.

Notwithstanding these great attacks made by our forces on their opponents' goal, the tide of battle would be turned and a sudden invasion made on our territory. Our men would then take the defensive, and Pettigrew, a noted freshman, would soon relieve our commander from doubt of any disaster in that quarter. While these things were being accomplished, one of our number, whose name was Wark, received a blow from the enemy on the outer malleolus near the origin of the anterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle joint, and was forced to retire from the fight. Our general seeing this ordered the battle to cease, and replaced the wounded soldier by a fresh recruit. While these things were being done, our forces which were greatly fatigued by



the long duration of the fight, and by the incessant attacks made on our territory, lay down to rest.

After the middle watch the battle again continued, and although our men had the advantage of the enemy in position, yet were they unable to drive them back, and secure the fight. Our general, Ward, encouraged our men frequently to hold their ground, and fight hard for the honor of their College, but all in vain. When the whistle blew for the battle to cease our forces were pressing hard on the enemy, and would have soon defeated them. After the space of a few minutes our general marched the army back to winter-quarters.

H. W.

---

### Dentals vs. Meds

---

The Dental Association football team played a tie game with the Meds. on the Varsity Campus on Monday, November 7th. The Dentals were stronger than in their match against Victoria, but their forward line showed lack of practice. Ward and Bricker played well at full, and time and again broke up the rushes of the fast forwards of the Medical team. Pettigrew in goal played his usual good game and relieved in several scrimmages in front of the goal. The forwards were well fed by the half-backs, and played a good game. Billy Cameron was easily the pick of the forwards, and played a fast aggressive game. Grassy and Bleakley also played well, and were responsible for the Dentals' score. The Dentals scored in the first half by a neat shot from right wing. In the second half the Meds. scored a goal on an offside which was allowed. The game ended in a tie although both teams tried hard to score. The Dentals with practice would make a fast team, as the material is good. If Meds. win from Victoria they secure the championship of section B.

H. W.

---

### Punts

---

The Dentals have a strong team.

Tom is building a glass case to hold the Mulock Cup.

We were sorry to see the Faculty absent, not one representative being present.

The boys looked neat in their new sweaters, and thank the Executive for their donation.

The ladies gave inspiration to the players, and we hope to see them at our next game.

The decisions of the referee were very impartial, and the Dentals were well pleased with his work.



Abb. Wark, although suffering from a sprained ankle, was sure on the tackle, and ran like a deer.

Mr. Hewitt gave good satisfaction to both teams, and it is a pleasure to play under such men as Woodworth and Hewitt.

Do the freshmen consider they are part of the College ? If so, why not help the boys along, and turn out to the games.

Bill Caverhill, our manager, was present, and looked after the players at half-time. Bill's smiling face after the game foretells future victories, for Bill knows a good thing when he sees it.

The players appreciate the shower bath after a game, but walking on the cold cement floor with bare soles is hard on the future of the soul.

H. W.

---

## Handball

---

The Inter-Collegiate handball tournament this year has not been as successful as we had hoped, although we have accomplished more than the Dental handball teams of other years.

Until the present year it has been impossible to defeat either of the teams representing St. Michael's College, but this year the A series team, consisting of Adams, Dillane and Weldon, succeeded in winning the game on St. Michael's board by a score of 20 to 19.

The return match was played on our board, which will allow four men. The same men of the first match with the able assistance of Rutherford lined up, and did very good work, but were not able to defeat our opponents. We were defeated by a small margin, and the same players lined up on Victoria board to play off the tie. The result was again in favor of St. Michael's.

Our B series team, consisting of Gorman, Hodgins, Ward and Zimmerman, suffered defeat in their games with St. Michael's II. Many of the boys considered it a case of stage fright, but we were again defeated in two out of three with Victoria. However, our boys showed that we have good material, which if properly trained will surely land the cup to the Dentals.

Thus again the coveted trophy goes to St. Michael's, but let us hope that with so many brilliant and sporty freshmen to uphold the honor of the College in this line of sports, the Saints have won their last cup as far as Dentals are concerned.

Our local tournament has not yet been completed as the semi-finals and finals have to be played in open series; while in the handicap series none of the games have yet been played.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in arranging a schedule suitable to all the teams, hence the delay in running off the games, but it is expected that it will soon be closed, and the champions in this College recognized.





"HONEY, WON'T YOU WORK FOR ME."



## *Locals.*

---

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE.

Get your hair cut, Jackson.

Bill Sivers wants the earth and a hand-ball board.

A very "dark" cloud hung over Stover for a week.

Stover in a Rugby suit reminds us of Irving's Ichabod crane.

Go to Wood and ask him to show the automatic mallet made out of a gas pipe.

We beg to gratefully acknowledge subscriptions and donations from a large number of the alumni.

E. J. Woods, the Dental College Liberal Organizer, will have to get busier. Ross needs more support than Laurier.

In Harvard College Dental Department there is a porcelain furnace to every two senior students. Let us "get busy."

Dr. Webster—In holding the sleeve to the band use an instrument like this, gentlemen; you can pick one up at any time.

There is a fine crop of spinage in Lundy's Lane. Let some courageous brother grow a beard, no senior class should be without one.

Fair patient to Coram—What do you learn up here in the Infirmary, anyway?

Coram—To swear and make love.

A request has been handed in that some of the gentlemen (?) please impersonating Gar Thomson at the 'phone, as it leads him into many seriously embarrassing positions.

Senior at 'Phone—"How's the baby? Kiss him for me by proxy. Glad you would like it; don't forget the baby, and ask him to give you one for me; I'll get it next time I see you."

---

Get the Habit of buying your GENT'S FURNISHINGS from **C. E. Goodman**

See his Full Dress Shirts (open back and front) \$1.00

Phone Main 2018      =      =      302<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Yonge Street



Dr. W. E. W., among other rapid-fire movements, introduced considerable "color" into the Infirmary not long ago.

Rutherford, Callum and Cook, please leave Coram's pretty patient alone. She was assigned to him, and he doesn't bother your patients.

If it isn't proper to receive tips in the Infirmary, will "Uncle" Hodgins kindly explain how he can conscientiously sign his declaration, when he has received a jar of preserves from a fair patient.

Caverhill's Ogdensburg-bargain-day-patent-leather-button shoes would have found a readier market in our College if the last had been reduced to fit the present generation. As it was "Spike" Stover was found to be the only eligible in the Senior Class.

"Hooly" Wood—I can't understand why a little Irish mug like yours wants such a long pipe.

Joe Thompson—Well, I need it for a draught; if I were a draughty individual like you, a shorter one would answer the purpose.

Jackson (the long-haired tenor) has introduced the "Jackson Hair Singe," which he demonstrated in a most scientific manner in the Crown and Bridge Laboratory the other day. His technique was good, but an irregularity in the Bunsen flame singed off more than he intended.

We are glad to know that this year's journal is meeting with such approval among our subscribers, and shall endeavor to keep up the standard already set. Our list is now much larger than ever before, but still there are many who have not favored us with their subscriptions. *Do it now.*

Kilpatrick—"Are you fixing those models for Orthodontia, Joe?"

Joe Thompson—"Do you suppose I am doing this for hygienic purposes? You remind me of the Irishman leaning over a fence. 'Are ye sick, Pat?' said a friend. 'Sick be d——d. Do you suppose I'm standing here vomiting for fun?'"

---

Buy your  
**HATS** from **J. L. Applegath & Son**

**145-147 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

We give 10 per cent. discount to students. We do a mail order business and prepay express. Write for catalogue.



**Sporting Goods    Chas. Stark & Co.    Athletic Supplies**

**232 YONGE STREET, TORONTO**

---

*How* (after fifteen minutes' conversation at 'phone)—I'm going to be awful cold next time we meet. If it hadn't been for you I'd have jumped into the lake long ago.

*Kinsman*—Say, doctor, does it make any difference what you fill a root canal with; will the business end of a Gates-Glidden drill be all right?

Dr. A. E. W.—Well, that answers the purpose pretty well, but, personally, I prefer cotton and saliva as it is more easily removed.

Write some locals. If you have any good, clean jokes or some interesting item of news, put it in the box on the Reading Room door. Avoid stories that have no point and that concern only those about whom they are written. If you write anything that is not considered suitable for publication do not be offended if it goes to the waste basket. Try again. We want our local column to be clean, bright and breezy, and to make it so, we need your help. Some one will have to run the paper next year, perhaps it will be you. Get your hand in now.

Our historian, Josephus, with his usual originality, has embarked upon a new enterprise, and a fine embryonic hirsute appendage has made its appearance upon his upper lip. Whether or not the result of the recent Dominion elections had any part in the stupendous undertaking, we are not prepared to say, as the gentleman is unusually reticent on the subject, but we venture to say that his object is to hide a crestfallen appearance, as it is understood that he took the result very much to heart. We suggest that he bring it up in the way it should go, so it may acquire the true Hya Yaka curl mentioned in our last issue, and not depart from it.

One evening three desperadoes from the Senior Class called on the attenuated member from Sarnia, somewhere about 2 a.m., and succeeded, by their student cries, in bringing him to his window, attired in the regalia usually worn at that time of day. His voice indicated that he had been roused from a deep slumber, but by soft words the aforesaid desperadoes succeeded in inducing the unsuspecting victim to come down to the front door, saying in the immortal words of Gaston, "I have something to tell thee." The



Hockey Hocke STARK'S Hockey Boxing  
Sticks Boots Skates Gloves

## SWEATERS IN ANY COLORS

three betrayers hustled their victim out upon the granolithic walk. As he had neglected to take the proper precautions in the way of protection from the chilly air, and the walk being exceedingly cold at that hour, there was no difficulty in compelling him to perform the various intricate steps of the Highland Fling, his flowing garment being peculiarly adapted to that form of exercise. This individual, however, being of a crafty disposition, succeeded in breaking away from his captors, while they were admiring his agility, but alas ! his flight was arrested at the top step of the verandah, and he was brought to a sudden standstill by the brigands, one and all taking a firm grasp of the nether end of the aforesaid garment. With the victim straining, like a hound in leash, toward his haven of safety, one hand tightly grasping the verandah post, and the other embedded in the brick wall, and the captors exerting great force in the opposite direction, there could be but one result—a certain boarding house has been supplied with shoe cloths sufficient for the winter.

### “ MAKING UP ” THE TEETH.

“ I thought you told me Leading Mann’s teeth were half gold,” remarked Mrs. Parkay, as she rode home with her husband after the performance.

“ So they are,” said Parkay. “ Told me himself he spent a fortune on them.”

“ Nonsense ! I watched him closely to-night. He has perfect teeth, as white and even as yours, dear.”

“ But I drink with him often at the club. I ought to know,” persisted Parkay, who would not yield his point through flattery.

Mrs. Parkay shrugged her shoulders. She is not an argumentative woman.

“ Simplest thing in the world, my boy,” said Leading Mann to Parkay at the club next day. “ There is no longer any excuse for an actor or an actress appearing on the stage with teeth that look bad. The latest is a make-up for the teeth called temporary ivory. It hides gold fillings or blackened teeth for one performance all right, unless an actor has to go through a supper scene or drink something. When the performance is over it washes off as easily as any other make-up.”—*New York Press*.



## SIMPSON BROS.

Photographers



Special Rates to Students.

Phone Main 1815

357

Yonge Street

## PARK BROS.

Photographers



Phone Main

1269

328½

Yonge Street



**SHIRTS      COLLARS  
UNDERWEAR  
NECKWEAR   GLOVES**

*Everything in Gentlemen's High-Class  
Furnishings*

**Sylvester & Co.**

**452 1-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

Four doors north of College Street.



## Dancing Classes

Beginners accepted at any time.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Academy Established 1887.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS

**GROUND FLOOR FORUM BUILDING**

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

**S. M. EARLY, Principal**

PHONE MAIN 4895

## AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

J. H. COLLINS

W. J. McCAUSLAND

*ELECTRO-PLATING*

—AND—

*METAL SPINNING*

**POLISHING, OXYDIZING, LACQUERING**

MANUFACTURING IN METAL GOODS.

**87 Richmond Street W., TORONTO**

**DOCTORS'**

**BRASS**

**SIGNS**

**Ruby Glass Signs**

**G. BOOTH & SON**

**21 Adelaide St. W.**

**TORONTO**



# The HYA YAKA

VOL. II.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1904.

No. 3.

## Root Canals Mechanically and Chemically Clean\*

BY H. E. ELLIOTT, D.D.S.

The subject of cleansing root canals, mechanically and chemically, falls naturally under three heads, viz.:—

1. Where pressure anesthesia is used.
2. Arsenic.
3. Where pulp comes to us already dead and putrescent.

Each of these divisions might well be, with profit, made the subject of a paper, but my intention to-night, rather than go into minute technical detail, with which all are familiar, is to give a brief review of the essential points in dealing with this important and all too intricate problem.

Socrates once said to his pupils: "Keep ever in your minds the word review, mark on your thumb nails the word review, paint on the walls of your study 'review, review, review.'" If in one subject more than another in the profession of dentistry this advice is applicable it is in the thankless study of root canals.

First, then, pressure anesthesia, the ideal method of despatching pulps, the surest, quickest, and, where care is exercised, the least painful, hence the most satisfactory to patient and operator.

An exposure is absolutely necessary. Should a layer of dentine remain over the pulp, too sensitive for removal, which is often the case with children and nervous women, seal in a minute particle of arsenic for twenty-four hours. This will destroy all life in the dentinal tubuli without setting up hyperemia and pain in the pulp, and next day may be burred away at leisure.

An exposure obtained, place in cavity a small pledget of cotton dipped in sat. solution of cocaine, followed by a piece of raw vulcanite. Then with an instrument (Willmott's amalgam carrier I have found useful, or a large ball-burnisher) the point to remember being to let the instrument fit approximately the cavity, apply pressure, very gently at first, till outer portion of pulp loses feeling, and, as patient will allow, gradually increase to a degree conveniently exerted by thumb and finger. This can be done without pain to patient, and after holding firmly one minute, remove all from cavity.

\*Read before the Royal Dental Society.



Before beginning the work all instruments must be in readiness for rapid action—a round burr in engine, a broach (Ivory's spiral), and suitable Gates-Glidden drills on bracket, all perfectly sterile.

With burr open up free access to canal and twist broach into pulp right to apex, if possible, and withdraw. If canal be such that pulp does not come out *en masse*, use Gates-Glidden drills, small size, followed by larger, reaming out canal to suitable size. This removes all particles of pulp, besides leaving a canal sufficiently large for medication.

This latter is accomplished with  $H_2O_2$  and  $C_6H_6O$ . Avoid the essential oils and creosote where the resulting discoloration is not desirable. Do not use  $C_6H_6O$  first: the blood coagulated by it will not combine chemically with  $H_2O_2$ , and sticking to the sides of the chamber and canals, will through time penetrate the dentinal tubuli, causing discoloration. Use first  $H_2O_2$ , which combines readily with the fresh blood, leaving a perfectly clean canal. Dry with cotton, then sterilize with pure  $C_6H_6O$ . Dry again with alcohol and hot air, and if no tenderness is felt at apex, root is ready for immediate filling, otherwise seal in pure  $C_6H_6O$  for twenty-four hours.

2. *Arsenic*.—Though arsenic may be applied to dentine, yet an exposure is better, as the work can be accomplished in much less time. Should a layer of sensitive dentine cover the pulp, seal in a minute particle of arsenic for twenty-four hours, when the exposure may be made with impunity, and the application made directly to pulp. The addition of morphine and cocaine is of little value, as pain will be as great with them as without. To lessen pain, get the smallest possible amount of arsenic on pulp, you can't get too little; the more arsenic the more pain; and avoid pressure. If pressure is likely to be exerted on dressing, a small concave disk of German silver, made with contouring pliers, must be placed over exposure, and all sealed in with oxychloride cement or stopping.

In forty-eight hours pulp may be removed and canal dealt with as in Case 1. If there is any suspicion of injection having gotten into canal (on instruments or otherwise) an additional antiseptic, and stronger than  $C_6H_6O$ , is found in  $H_2SO_4$  and  $NaHCO_3$ .

3. *Putrescent Pulps*.—This differs from the other two in that the canal is found full of pyogenic organisms and becomes a case of antiseptic rather than aseptic surgery. Virulent organisms must be encountered, requiring the strongest medicament and the greatest care.

First, then, open canal freely and syringe out with warm water and  $H_2O_2$ , to carry away all pus and debris possible. Then with a small amount of cotton wound on a very fine broach, carry the  $H_2O_2$  into canal, working it up to apex. In doing this



extreme care must be exercised to avoid much cotton or much pressure in case of piston being made of broach, thus forcing septic matter through apex, the result of which we all know—an acute alveolar abscess. If canal is too small to admit broach, enlarge with Gates-Glidden drills.

Then comes the strongest, surest and always reliable medication, viz.,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . The acid is best prepared by mixing it equal parts with ether instead of water, for two reasons: it is more penetrating than when mixed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and on account of the volatile properties of the ether it is more readily evaporated. After its use the canals are dried out quicker with hot air and alcohol, leaving little use for the root canal-drier. A dressing of creosote or cloves ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}$  in anterior teeth) is sealed in for three days with cotton and chlorapercha—not gutta percha—so gases can escape. This is repeated till all foul odor and signs of pus are gone, when a test dressing is sealed in tightly with temporary stopping for five days. If no unfavorable symptoms arise in this time, canal is ready for filling, and once more a large bugaboo is baffled.

---

### Royal Dental Society

---

When one considers the number of students present, the interest shown, the class of papers given, and the knowledge imparted, as well as the proficiency with which those providing instrumental and vocal numbers rendered their selections at the second meeting of the R.D.S., on Monday evening, November 28th, we are assured that those of the faculty who were instrumental in organizing this society, must be well satisfied. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. J. R. Mott held an evangelistic meeting in Wycliffe Hall that night, which many of our students attended, fully seventy were present and expressed themselves as having spent a very profitable evening. The committee arranged this programme so that two papers were given by practitioners and two by senior students. At the next meeting the programme will be given entirely by students, and the committee requests the aid of every student who has talent in any line whatever. The R.D.S. is the place to develop this talent, and as it is impossible for the committee to know the attainments of every student, volunteer your services.

Mr. Coupland, in opening the programme, thanked those present for their interest in the society's meetings, and expressed his pleasure at having on the programme papers from Dr. Roberts and Dr. T. Henderson, and then called upon Mr. W. Bonney for an instrumental solo, which was rendered in a manner which showed that among our students are members who will lead in other lines than dentistry.



Dr. S. Eckel, who certainly "got going" this time if he didn't on an occasion previously mentioned in the HYA YAKA locals, gave a very thoughtful and thorough paper on "Mouth-breathing," outlining in a clear and forceful manner the minute anatomy of the oral and nasal cavities and the etiology and treatment of this malady, so frequently met with and, in many cases, overlooked by members of our profession. Mr. Herb Bray, in leading the short discussion on this fine paper, gave Dr. Eckel merited praise for the clear manner in which he dealt with it, and asked the Doctor several questions in regard to the time for operation on these adenoids, etc. That this paper impressed the students deeply was evidenced by the fact that at the next orthodontia clinic the senior students perceived the first patient to be a mouth-breather.

Dr. C. E. Butler, graduate of '04, was present, and renewed acquaintance by singing that touching ballad "The Proper Way to Kiss." All present perceived that, besides practising dentistry, the Doctor was an adept in the osculatory art, and incidentally has produced the true HYA YAKA curl.

Dr. T. Henderson, Gas-Clinician of R.C.D.S., Ontario, Can., and Specialist in Extraction, gave a clinic on the "Technique of Administration of Nitrous Oxide Gas and Extraction." He fully discussed each step of the procedure, our gallant Vice-President being the patient. Dr. Henderson first warned against leaking tubes through which the gas should pass, the use of stale gas, etc., and then gave many good points in regard to position of patient during the administration, examination of the teeth to be extracted, placing the prop in the mouth, etc. He described the three stages of excitement, tingling and anesthesia, giving symptoms by which each could be distinguished, and admonished us to give plenty of the gas. Then the danger symptoms and their treatment, nausea and its probable causes and treatment, were fully dealt with, as were indications that would warn the dentist against administering. The animated and prolonged series of questions and answers, which followed this clinic, impressed one with the eagerness on the part of all students to gain any knowledge possible on this very important section of our practice, and the desire to make use of any available means whereby they could derive such knowledge.

Dr. H. E. Elliott rendered in fine voice the beautiful solo "I Am Thy Sentinel," and received the hearty applause of listening students. After this, Dr. Roberts, Specialist in Orthodontia, gave a most interesting paper on "Facial Art and Occlusion," and illustrated it by some excellent slides of models, which must have delighted the eyes of Prof. Webster, who has been drilling and pounding in the necessity of good impressions taken in plaster year in and year out. It is said that nearly all the seniors are taking the hint and that it is a rare thing to



find orthodontia models in the infirmary the impressions of which were taken in plaster—compound, we mean.

Dr. Roberts dealt at length with spaces; these must be regained and artificially filled; the age to correct irregularities, with reasons; the necessity of having an ideal, paying attention to details, etc, showing that every failure should be an incentive to further effort. In dealing with occlusion, he showed that it was the basis of facial art and expression, and gave the reasons why correct occlusion is imperative. Dr. Roberts also dealt fully with the curves of the oral framework, the peridental membrane, the key to occlusion, evils of extraction, especially of the first permanent molar, etc.

The exhibition of models by slides was excellent, and nothing more could have been asked of Dr. Roberts in giving this fine paper unless, perhaps, that he should have given a few specific points where general ones were given.

Mr. Henry gave a fine solo, which was well received after which Dr. H. E. Elliott gave a paper on "Cleansing of Root Canals," which was one of the finest papers we have heard for some time. It was direct; every word meant something; it was short, and yet little was omitted. As it was rather late before this paper was read, the discussion was brief, and as many did not hear it, it will be found in another column. After the singing of the National Anthem, and a short after-discussion by many on the merits and demerits of reamers, such as Gates-Glidden, etc, the students dispersed, determining to miss none of the R.D.S. meetings this term.

---

### **"At Home"**

---

The ninth annual "At Home," given by the faculty and students of the R.C.D.S. was held in the Temple Building, on the evening of Friday, December 2nd.

As is usual on such occasions, the committee was on hand to see that the best interests of their guests were attended to.

On previous occasions of this nature it has not been customary to decorate the hall with the college colors, but on the afternoon of the entertainment, Dr. Eckel, Chairman of the Decorating Committee, and a few others, decided to do something towards making the hall more attractive. Consequently, the gallery was artistically draped with the garnet and light blue, and when the hall was lighted it produced a very beautiful effect.

Chrysanthemums and smilax decorated the tables in the dining-room.

The many guests assembled at about 8.30, and immediately began the pleasant task of introduction and filling of programmes.



As soon as this necessary part of the evening's entertainment was completed, the music poured forth, and dancing commenced. Thus a most enjoyable evening passed all too quickly, and everyone pronounced the Dental "At Home" of '04 a decided success.

We regret to record the fact that but a very small percentage of the boys of the R.C.D.S. took advantage of this annual function by their attendance. The "At Home" is gotten up by the students, and in order that it may be a success financially, should be patronized, and hence we would not have to depend upon the presence of outsiders in order to meet expenses. Besides, it is a social function, an event which stands highest in the estimation of the other colleges, and why not by our own boys?

Some of those present were: Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mrs. Harold Clarke, Mrs. F. A. Clarkson, Mrs. W. C. Trotter (Patronesses), Miss Logan (Niagara Falls), Miss Buchan (Goderich), Miss Rubbich (Denver, Col.), Mrs. Van Valkenburg, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Nicholl, Miss McLean, Miss Pearson, Miss Hume, Miss Fasken, Miss Conant, Miss Saunders, Miss Paton, Miss Fairfield, Miss Bayard, Misses Nixon, Miss Sennett, Miss Calder, Miss Mills, Miss McKay, Miss Smith, Miss Sulton, Miss Day, Miss Anderson, Dr. W. E. Willmott, Dr. Hume, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Fife, Dr. Trotter, Dr. Clarke, Dr. McGuire, Dr. Noble, Dr. Morrow, Dr. Walton Ball, Dr. Sharpe, Dr. Wylie, Dr. Jordan, Dr. Fallis, Dr. Fields (Brussels), Dr. Wood, Dr. Pearson, Dr. Grieve and Mr. Charlton Mills (Goderich).

The following were the representatives from sister colleges: Mr. Ryan (Buffalo Dental College), Mr. Salter (Victoria), Mr. McArthur (McMaster), Mr. O'Hara (Medical), Miss Douglas (Lady Medical), Mr. Havelin (Pharmacy), Mr. McDonald (Arts), Mr. Younge (School of Science) and Mr. Benoliel (Wycliffe).

W. C. MACARTNEY.

---

### **The Litandeb Society**

---

The "Litandeb" Society has met three times this year, with a fair attendance each time. The object of this society, as most of us know, is to accustom us to speak before an audience, and obtain an idea of the manner in which business meetings are carried on. It was thought that a "Mock Parliament" would be as interesting and instructive as any programme we could get to carry out the objects of the society. Accordingly, Messrs. J. E. Thompson and E. J. Woods were appointed leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties respectively.

At the first meeting these gentlemen outlined the policies of



their respective parties, and after a spirited election, the Conservative party was elected by a small majority. At the subsequent meetings bills were introduced prohibiting the use of profane language and wearing of moustaches by Freshmen, obtaining of a campus for dental students, and for the introduction of the "Gottenberg system of the liquor traffic." Lively discussions followed the reading of these bills, in which many good points were brought out by both parties.

It is hoped that more of the students of the R.C.D.S. will take advantage of the excellent opportunities offered by the "Litandeb" Society.

SECRETARY, "LITANDEB."

### The Hya Yaka Gallery of Notables

A still small voice from a big, strong man is unusual enough to make a noisy bunch of students quit roaring like the sea and sit in the succeeding calm to catch what may be said. Some speakers come before a class or an audience with a voice that would hush the stormy main, hoping that a big noise will be drowned by more noise in spite of the fact that two and two make four.

Dr. Teskey has something to say when he comes to his class. He proceeds to say it, but does not propose to wear out lung tissues unnecessarily, so he develops the students' tympanic arrangement by pushing the sound so quietly into the air that inattention dies of starvation. Perhaps he does not believe that curiosity is a feminine trait, and works upon that basis. Who will not stop and listen to a whisper? It embraces an element of uncertainty. There may be something good going, therefore an effort is made to get it. The loud noise gives up its secret at once. Everyone has it without an effort. It speaks the vacant mind like the loud laugh, so what's the good of listening?

But do not carry off the idea that the Doctor has not a strong voice. The power is there and is used as he warms to his subject. He italicizes important points with bursts of sound and underlines headings by volumes of it. But it is the controlled and pleasing volume, not a tiresome drone. Inspiration pours into the human brain when the owner of the brain has his physi-

cal make-up in some characteristic posture. Is it Mark Twain who writes while lying on his stomach and a corn-cob pipe in his mouth? Put some man's feet higher in the air than his head,





and the lightning rod of his thinking gear will receive every flash of genius in his neighborhood. Some think well with the body trying the contortionist act, some must be rigid, and some have never yet discovered a physical posture correct or awkward enough to make them think.



With the attitude of hands locked behind and face upturned, or fingers interlaced across the reading desk (which supports no notes for Dr. Teskey, for he never uses them), a favorite posture seems to be struck, which fits in with his mental attitude.

Speaking of notes, the Professor of Medicine and Surgery seems to be independent of them. This is one mark of his originality. Originality is stamped in his utterances and bearing. His

students would not recognize him in the guise of a man ladling information from a predigested dish of notes. Doubtless his subject is well digested, but he prefers to let the expression of it before his class follow the bent a trained mind and the peculiar environment of the hour and audience gives it, rather than to hamper himself in his delivery by some previous hour's marking out of a plan.

If his own notes are cast aside as hobbies to his original presentation of his ideas, the ideas themselves will have to be fully his own, or in strict accord with his own, before having his endorsement. He does not hesitate to bowl over an accepted teaching, no matter how hoary and respectable, nor whether the text book containing it is the authorized one or not. Over it goes if he cannot make it stand the test of reason and experience. It may be observed that some of Dr. Teskey's theories are now the accepted ones, where a few years ago they stood as strangers outside the authorized teaching, and he does not hesitate to predict that in the lifetime of his class, though possibly not within his, certain theories now the accepted ones will be displaced by his own.



The fulfilment of this prediction will not come as a surprise. When surgery and surgeons are talked about in this city and the surrounding country, no name is mentioned more frequently and none more confidently than that of Dr. Luke Teskey. The anatomy of some of the boys of the R.C.D.S. is not a stranger to the surgeon's knife, and it is not infrequently such expressions as "You can bet your life if I had to go through it again Dr. Teskev would



be my man. My life is safer in the hollow of his hand than in any other man's hand."

To the dental student Dr. Teskey has an interest outside of his fame as a surgeon and his teaching of an important subject in their curriculum. He is one of the two men who have been connected with the R.C.D.S. since the opening of the school, having accepted a position on the staff of the school's first session.

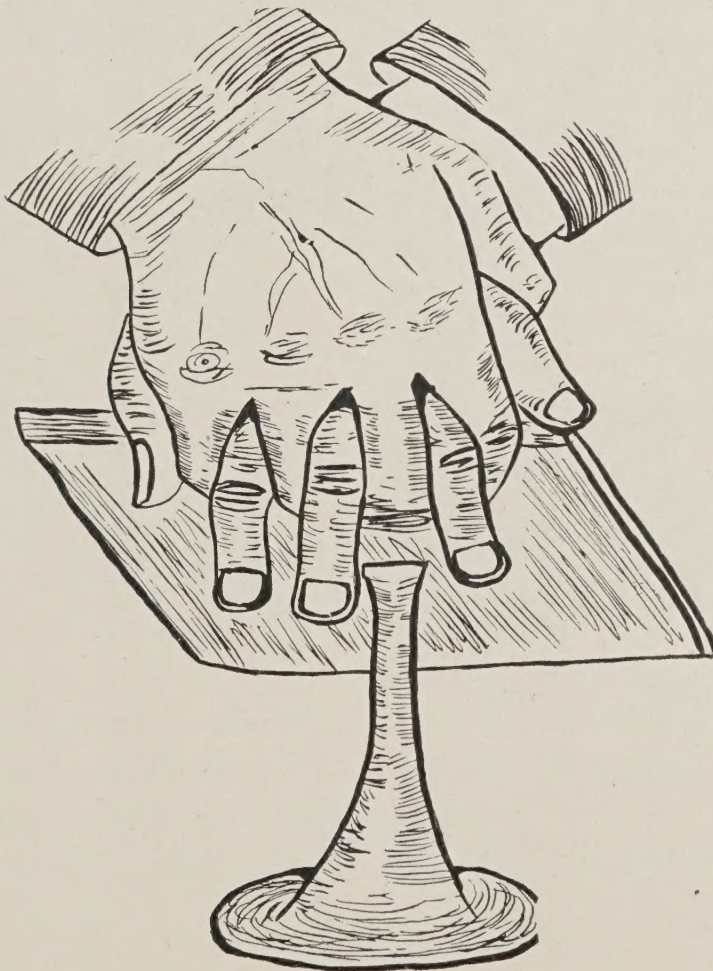
Many names have been added to the prospectus of the college since its first session and many changes have taken place, but Dr. Tesky's niche has held no other than himself in its history, and we are hopeful that this will be the case far into the future.

A homely proverb has made us all familiar with the effect of too much work and too little play on an individual called Jack. This proverb admits of a very wide application. It will include even a grave doctor of medicine. So we find once each year our lectures on medicine and surgery cut out for a couple of weeks, while the lecturer throws aside his professor's gown for a hunting jacket, his scalpel for a firearm, and suffering humanity for the swift, elusive deer. The reader can decide which kind of victim he would rather take chances on being.

No character worthy of a sketch would be complete without a hobby to lighten the graver task and refresh a mental grasp that might weary if too closely applied.

We are informed that that noble brute, the horse, is the object of the Doctor's leisure attention.

We will leave him in the enjoyment of his hobby until sterner duties claim him.









# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

---

*Editor-in-Chief*, A. E. WARK, '05.

*Associate Editors*: E. J. HAMBLY, '05; R. M. LARGE, '05.

Local Editor, W. H. CAVERHILL, '05.

Ass't. Local Editor, E. R. ZIMMERMAN, '05.

Sporting Editor, H. WOOD, '05.

Ass't. Sporting Editor, W. C. MCCARTNEY, '05.

Rep. of Graduates, DR. O. N. LESLIE, '04.

Rep. of Undergraduates, W. H. DOHERTY, '06.

*Secretary*: W. J. BUSHNELL, '05.

*Treasurer*: R. M. GRAHAM, '07.

---

*Business Manager*, W. C. WICKETT, '05

*Assistant Business Manager*, W. BONNEY, '05.

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1904.

No. 3.

---

## Editorials.

---

### Xmasitis

---

There is a disease abroad that will be epidemic unless unexpected means are promptly taken to overcome it. It is peculiarly insidious, and attacks wide areas, few climes being exempt, although it is particularly prevalent among Christian nations. Unlike most diseases, sanitation and ordinary care do not prevail against it. Strange as it may seem, its severest attacks are made on the most robust individuals, and in surroundings the brightest and heartiest.

The earliest manifestations of its approach are not easily noted. In our own latitudes, where it seems to be most virulent, the element of frost seems almost necessary. Certain it is that with the hardening of the ground and the congealing of the waters, symptoms appear in different classes of persons. These symptoms can be grouped into different stages.

The first stage is one of restlessness, with an acute longing for the quick passage of time. The very young, and those attending colleges, show these symptoms earliest.

In the second stage, restlessness and longing is intensified,



considerable excitement exists, patient talks freely and excitedly, such topics as Xmas dinner, holidays, home, cheap rates, visits, being common in the more susceptible.

The third stage is the stage of extravagance; patient rushes wildly to the shops. His one idea is to buy. He will buy anything that possesses a wide, universal and all-embracing uselessness. The young man spends the equivalent of many meal tickets for that which satisfies not; his diseased condition, presenting the act in the light of an obligation to him. The small boy sends requests broadcast, his cunning being sharpened by his form of the disease. The requests are addressed ostensibly to Santa Claus, although his intention is palpable enough. At another time this mendicity would place him in a transversely convex position on an avenging knee, but benevolence is the form the malady takes in the elders.

Among its results are happiness, relaxation from the grind for a time, a change of scene, perhaps renewal of friendships and the brightening of the old home.

No epidemic is so thoroughly prepared for as this one, but the care is to foster, not subdue, and nowhere do we expose ourselves more studiously to infection than around the college. We try to get it early. We study each other's symptoms, and encourage them. The last stage is upon us early, and the only treatment that brings a cure—a complete change of scene—is begun long before the authorities think necessary.

It is pleasant to have the Xmas virus in your blood. No weakness attends the period of exposure, and convalescence, if slow, is delightful. So completely is the system filled with it that other troubles of the human flesh are crowded out.

Anyone immune from this annual attack is not a normal human being. He is not the fellow the prospect of whose presence in the old home makes extra steps a delight. There are few immune, however, so let us infect everybody around us with the season's glad spirit and make Xmas, 1904, the merriest yet.

---

### **The Class Fee**

---

Certain conveniences and privileges around the school are provided by the students themselves by the simple method of paying a stated amount to a committee appointed by themselves to



receive and expend it. A man availing himself of these privileges while refusing to contribute his share, is a creature of colossal nerve and microscopic manliness. He is of the breed that has every cell in his being so crowded with self that he has no room for the small amount of shame that would compel every decently constituted being to either meet his obligations or get out of the light of the things he has no right to enjoy.

If the delinquents were in the class that had little experience around the school, and would, therefore, have an excuse for not understanding what a class fee meant, we would know how to diagnose the case, but this class has paid to a man.

The senior class holds the specimens who are willing to crawl in the shadow of their classmates' contemptuous estimation. If they estimate themselves as a swagger element, a trifle above the class they are doomed to move in, or if they imagine their charming propensities are unknown to their fellows, they will be told something now that will surprise only themselves.

---

## The Race Question

---

The small-boy rhyme, "Nigger, nigger, never die," was an unconscious expression of a later consciousness of the gulf dividing races along color lines. The race question is still an open one. The meanest white man thinks himself superior. There was a bloody war once on this question. There are lynchings to-day in the South. There the color line is drawn sharply—whites and blacks do not eat in the same restaurant, ride in the same railway carriage, or buy tickets in the same waiting-room.

We in the North think that race difficulties could not arise with us, and that race hatred is not one of our characteristics. Some of us in certain of Ontario's public schools have whittled the same desks and have been licked by the same hickory pointer.

There is a negro teaching a public school of white children in York County. We see negroes in our theatres and sometimes in our prayer-meetings. Therefore we get to thinking that we are exceedingly tolerant, and we say, "O well, the nigger is a man, maybe not as good a man as I am, but I'll give him his rights." We might apply Shakespeare's philosophy, anent the Jew, to the nigger. Hath not the black man eyes? Hath not the black man hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, fed



with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as a white man is? If you prick him, does he not bleed? If you tickle him, does he not laugh? If you poison him, does he not die?

However cordially we endorse this philosophy in the abstract, when it comes right down to the practical test of physical proximity, the old leaven is found to be working still.

This has been shown in the college infirmary this term. Any appointment, Jew or Gentile, is accepted as long as the color is white. The oral cavity, if judged by its contents, may often be unlike everything but a cesspool, but if it is surrounded by white cuticle, an operator will be found to do the work. Let the unpopular color seek an appointment, and the supply of operators at once falls to zero. Memory is at once stimulated to the point where engagements for an exact hour on days far in the future are placed. Penalties are cheerfully borne, and a banishment of a week or ten days from the infirmary is preferable to an hour's work at a chair containing an individual with too much dark pigment.

Many will be found who are sorry to see a human being with some degree of sensitiveness, sitting in embarrassment apparent to everyone, and for a cause which must appear to him to be unjust. But it is the kind of sympathy which says "Be thou clothed and fed," at the same time taking mighty good care to avoid the task of feeding.

While the infirmary remains open to all who are unable to pay an adequate fee, and no rule exists as to the color of the patient, little unpleasantnesses of this kind will continue to occur, unless some genius arises with a remedy for the race prejudice that seems to be born in all of us, and which has made its ugly mark in history.

If comparisons are drawn between the negro and other races being treated in the infirmary, we might be set to thinking.

When it comes to color, a fast black is a strong, hearty color. It has not been assumed to cover deformities, and is put on as evenly as the white. It never comes and goes, is not bought and sold like ours, and it hides the feelings better. One of these brunettes in the infirmary could blush like last April's fire and no one would be the wiser.

The colored individual from "the ward" is not the only



visitor to the infirmary who brings with him one of those indefinable, intangible second presences called an odor. The sons of other peoples as ancient as Ham have this characteristic. It is just a matter of taste whether "Ham exhalations" stink more in your nostrils than garlic. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

Several men in one day expelled from the infirmary for a week for refusing to work on a black patient, makes us wonder which side we would have taken in the Civil War, and we live in the North, too.

A lot of Northern and Southern money is carrying on the work for the uplifting of the black race so closely identified with the name of a black man—one of America's brightest and best, black or white, Booker T. Washington. If his book, "Up From Slavery," had been read by the sixty odd men now looking on the black question from one point of view only, there might have been a feeling that an opportunity for assisting humanity toward a solution of the race question lay right in our grasp.

One of his utterances is particularly apt at this time: "In all my teaching I have carefully watched the influence of the tooth-brush, and I am convinced that there are few single agencies of civilization that are more far-reaching."

We are supposed to be men with a superior knowledge of this instrument's usefulness, and according to our actions the negro is the man who needs this far-reaching influence the most.

Our duty, therefore, is obvious, and our conduct somewhat inconsistent.

No one works for these patients from choice. Whatever we will do as practitioners, as students we face a situation which is a test of what we might do in a broader field where our actions would have results for greater good or evil. It is being pointed out more forcibly each year that an edentulous race is an inferior one, consequently a care of the teeth is a hopeful sign for the future. A desire towards this end on the part of the negroes in Toronto, evidenced by a visit to a dental infirmary is one that should not be stifled by the only class of men responsible for fostering it.



## Correspondence

---

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA.*

At this particular time, when the force of operators is daily being depleted by the colored invaders, we have no scarcity of chairs, and can seat a patient without rushing out of the lecture and into our white coats with a speed that induces heart failure. But this ill wind that is blowing someone good is likely to fall after New Year's, and we will be back to the condition that has already caused considerable annoyance—a lack of chairs.

The lack of chairs, however, is only the apparent trouble. It is the result of a condition, not the cause of the trouble. The cause is just this: The senior class consists of nearly seventy students legitimately, and for them accommodation can be provided—perhaps. Others have been added to the list through the nice, accommodating policy of some person or persons, who, if they have the authority to make the addition, ought also to know the situation well enough to be aware that there is no room for such a large class, and that consequently the members of the class, who have a perfect right to be provided for, having paid their fees, and lived up to the much more cumbersome part of the regulations, *re* the living down the indenture sentence, and digesting the rest of the revised statutes of the Province of Ontario applying to students in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, are being jostled by men who have no right to do the jostling.

Why cannot they take a year in the brush, just as we did, and as many men before them were compelled to do? They could learn to love their preceptors, like we did, and with a year's retirement in the laboratory, could tell as long a tale of successful operating as we can; besides, it would have given us a better chance to get what is due us this year.

Of course, it is real nice to have practically the qualification of a graduate while still a student, and it is a beautiful Christian spirit which gives the authority, but why are the rest of the class of '06 plodding in outer darkness? You ought to be in the graft, too; ask, and it will be done. We would welcome you. If we couldn't get one of those chairs on the outer circle, minus foot-rest and head-piece, one of those mechanical lifts with the horse-power adjustment, why we would be glad to take our niggers down to the plaster troughs—anything to oblige.

ONE OF THE CLASS OF '05.



## *Sports.*

---

### **Dentals Beat Senior Arts**

---

On November 16th the Dental Rugby team demonstrated to their supporters their superiority over Senior Arts. It was a very one-sided game, and the Dentals outclassed their opponents in every position on the field. It is true the Arts were not as strong behind the line as in their previous game with the Victorias, but what they lost in this respect was counterbalanced by the decisions of the referee. The Dental team raised strong objections to the appointment of Biggs as referee, but were forced to yield to the inevitable. Mr. Biggs is a graduate of Arts, and it was only natural that his decisions would be favorable to the Arts team; he also appears to be a sworn enemy of the Dents, as some of the remarks made at half-time would imply. He also appeared to have greater privileges than the average referee, as he thought it would be more interesting to the spectators to even up the game and coach the weaker team. His decisions in the second half were exceedingly erroneous, and he clearly displayed his ignorance of the Burnside rules and his inability to fill the capacity as a referee. The score does not indicate the relative strength of the teams, as the Arts were lucky to score at all, and with an impartial referee the Arts team would have been completely snowed under.

The Dents won the toss and elected to kick with the wind, and soon had the ball in Arts territory, where it remained during the first half. Elliott's long punts gave the Arts' halves time to muff and then return before being tackled, so the Dents scored very slowly. Four singles were scored in succession by long punts to the dead line, then Henderson muffed, and Kinsman the fast wing of the Dents, fell on the ball for a try, which was not converted. Just before half-time was up, Elliott kicked into touch-in-goal. Score, Dentals 10, Arts 0.

In the second half, the ball was kicked to the Dental territory, but forced back, and from a scrum Wood went over for a try. The Arts scored one point in this half by a long punt from Phillips which went behind the line. Although the play was in Arts territory nearly all the time, yet the Dentals were unable to score more than one try. For the Dentals, Wark played his usual game at full, and Elliott, McDonald and Wood played a steady, effective game at half. Hand, at quarter, was very conspicuous, and his tackling was deadly. Kinsman was the pick of the forward line, although all played a fast and steady game. The teams lined up as follows:

Dentals: Back, Wark; half-backs, McDonald, Elliott and



Wood; quarter-back, Hand; centre, Lane; wings, Muir, Kinsman, Bricker, Crawford, Billings, Maxwell.

Arts: Back, Clack; half-backs, Cook, Hart, Phillips; quarter-back, McLean; centre, Davidson; wings, MacDonald, Balfour, Henderson, Snively, Ingram, Cameron.

Referee, G. Biggs; umpire, W. A. Hewitt; time-keeper, Lash.

---

### **Dentals vs. Senior S. P. S.**

---

All hopes of landing the Mulock Cup were shattered when the garnet and blue met Senior School. The School showed a great improvement since their game with the Senior Meds., and were strengthened by such men as Rutherford and McInnis. The Dents displayed the result of their recent game with Senior Arts, and did not play the snappy ball they showed they were capable of in former games. The wings were weak in tackling, and showed a tendency to crowd together, as though for mutual protection.

The School started out in whirlwind fashion, and took the heart out of the Dentals in the first fifteen minutes' play. Their wings went through the line fast and played with more assurance than the Dental line. Kicking with the wind, they soon had the ball in Dental territory, and a rouge resulted. Soon after, Rutherford made a try, as the result of a good run. Burwash scored next by dropping a goal from twenty-five yards out. Charlebois and Grasett each made tries during this half, while the best the Dents could do was to tally two rouges.

In the last half the Dentals pulled themselves together and kept the School on the defensive; by fast following up and tackling they scored four rouges and McDonald made a touch-down. The School scored two tries in this half.

Elliott at centre half worked hard to avert defeat, but could not get the work out of the wings. McDonald gave Elliott great assistance, and made several useful runs. Wark at full tackled well, but lost the ball frequently. Wood played contrary to the advice of his physician, but did not put up his usual strong game.

The game was clean throughout, and much credit is due Mr. Woodworth for his impartial refereeing and the way he kept the teams in hand.

---

### **Snap Shots from Side Lines**

---

S.P.S. again win the Mulock Cup, this time on the field.

Smiling Charley Lane was ruled off for following orders too literally.



The Executive is coming in for the usual amount of abuse for asking the Sophomores and Freshmen to return their sweaters.

Harry Kinsman tried to capture a souvenir (ear) of the game with Senior Arts, but as usual he had the blame light on some one else.

Ginger Lappen was in the city with the Limestones. As he did not look up his old friends, it is assumed he left on the first train after his defeat.

The following players will be available for next year: New, Kelly, Steel and Reid, now of Chicago; French, from Little Current; Lane, Billings, Crawford, Muir, Maxwell, Brownlee, Lindsay, Bricker and O'Neil.

Wood and McDonald accompanied the Toronto team to Hamilton on December 26th, to take part in the final game of the O.R.F.U. series. McDonald made his *debut* in Senior company, and played a creditable game at full back.

Pettigrew, Lane, Cherry, O'Neil and Martin have been out practicing with Varsity at Mutual Street Rink. It is to be hoped other players in the college will practice during the holidays, and come back to school determined to lift the Jennings Cup.

---

## Hockey

---

Now that the football curtain has fallen, hockey, the popular winter sport, makes its *debut*.

Much conjecture is being indulged in by all lovers of the sport as to what our line-up will be, and what our chances for the championship may be. We are, as usual, handicapped to a certain degree, for of last year's team, only Crawford and Martin remain.

We have, however, some very good material in all the classes, but especially is this true of the Freshman class, if report may be depended upon. Some of our Freshmen have played in pretty fast company during the last two seasons, and we may find that they will be able to hold their own with the best of them.

We are looking forward to our Dental team as the Winners of the Jennings Cup, and as soon as school re-opens, all who are interested will be asked to turn out in order that the very best material may be utilized.

The President, who is a very enthusiastic hockey man, will do his utmost to get the men out to the practices. We may say just here that no committee-room positions will be secured, but only men who have been able to demonstrate their abilities as stick handlers will be given a position on the team.



It would be well, however, for the boys to keep up their practice wherever possible during the holidays, so that when they return they will be in good condition for the games.

To those who do not indulge in the sport, we have a few words to say. You can be of great assistance to the boys by your attendance at the games. It acts as an inspiration to the boys, and is a strong factor in the winning of the match. Every member of the college should have sufficient interest in the team to turn out and cheer, and in this way you may assist very materially in winning the cup.

The Beattie Nesbitt Cup games will be played off early in January. Of course, the Freshies as usual are willing to give all sorts of odds that they will win, but this we will see demonstrated later.

We may say, in conclusion, "Get into the game, and do your utmost to land the Jennings Cup where it belongs." We believe we have the material, hence we must win.



DR. ECKELS ATTENDS THE LADY MEDS. "AT HOME" AND DREAMS DREAMS



## *Locals.*

---

### WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE

No student shall play more than two consecutive games of hand-ball in one afternoon (Saturdays excepted).

Messrs. Cook, Lea, How and Caverhill spent an enjoyable time at "Rugby" on the 7th.

All students (Sophomores included) must enter the college by the students' entrances and not by the front door.

The Frat. dance was held in McConkey's, November 30th, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all the guests present.

Freshman (to senior): "Coming down town, Joe?"

Senior: "I only walk with those who uplift me morally and spiritually."

Another man who will get a six months' hoist is Kilpatrick, having received two oranges from his patient in the prosthetic room recently.

The Freshmen should not be so meek as to allow the Sophomores to wear their hats or otherwise impose on their dignity in the Freshman Lab.

Dr. Webster: "Mr. Stover, what are micro-organisms?"

Stover: "Micro-organisms are microscopical vegetable growths having life—and death."

H. E. Elliott (to small patient): "Evacuate the fluid contents of your oral cavity into the fluid receptacle at your side."

Mother (to mystified child): "Spit."

W. J. S., '07, at phone: "Say, what would you charge for a carriage to a ball on Friday eve., say, go at 8 and return at 2.30?" "All right." "Say, now, that's a good coupé, everything nice and swell; send my room-mate one as well."

Why two? Would not one carry both?



All students should take an active interest in all the organizations of the college; a larger attendance would greatly facilitate the engineering of both the R.D.S. and Litandeb.

Judging from the following conversation, one of Ridsen's patients wishes to become better acquainted:

Miss —: "Mr. Ridsen, don't call me Miss —, call me Jemimah."

The Freshmen are very much pleased and interested in their new demonstrator, McMahon. He is at once instructive and an adept in the "wrinkles" of Freshman technique, but his advice sometimes conflicts with that of Mr. Nash, so that his silent approval is what is most desired.

Senior students only shall have the right to carry canes; students of the other years may indulge when in attendance at hockey matches and such sporting events of the R.C.D.S. In this connection we advise the singing of college songs, etc., before lectures, so as to keep the voice in good condition.

The Freshmen are now in the throes of taking plaster impressions of one another's dentitions. It is rumored that some of the Sophomores are not adverse to selling their persons for the purpose of acting as "artist's models" for a small remuneration, and the wise Freshmen are thus saved much time, inconvenience and loss of temper.

The meds. this year fell into line, and their time-honored dinner gave place to a dance, which was held in the Gymnasium. The change appeared to be a welcome one, judging from the good attendance on the part of the students. Our representative, Mr. G. A. McDonald, reports having been entertained royally, and gives the meds. the reputation of being excellent hosts.

---

Get the Habit of buying your  
GENT'S FURNISHINGS from

**C. E. Goodman**

See his Full Dress Shirts (open back and front) \$1.00

Phone Main 2018

=

=

**302 $\frac{1}{2}$  Yonge Street**



Students shall not read newspapers during any lecture. Sleeping (not snoring) may be indulged in, but good order must be maintained; kicking the backs of the seats will not be allowed unless the professor cracks a joke. If a student misconducts himself or acts indecorously during the lecture, he shall be "elevated" to the rear seats.

The Freshmen have organized an inter-year team which bids fair to show the Dents., and those interested in the college, the amount of good hockey material there is in the class of '08. We hope the students of all the years will turn out and assist as much as possible, both by attending the matches and practicing. The Freshmen do not appreciate the roast they got regarding turning out to football matches, and claim that if the other classes were well represented, the Freshmen would contribute their fair share of support.

The College "At Home" was held this year in the Temple Building, December 2nd, and the committee is to be congratulated on making it a decided success. The percentage of students in attendance was not as large as it should have been, but contrary to the usual custom, there was no agitation for a dinner in preference to a dance. About three hundred guests were present and all enjoyed the excellent music furnished by the Glionna-Marsicano Orchestra, while the committee in charge were most attentive to all. Our annual "At Home" is increasing in popularity year by year, and now it is recognized as one of the nicest college functions in the city.

Practical Anatomy—a suggestion.—It is not the purpose of this article to criticize the course in practical anatomy, but merely to offer a suggestion, which, in the writer's judgment, would

---

Buy your  
**HATS** from **J. L. Applegath & Son**  
**145-147 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

We give 10 per cent. discount to students. We do a mail order business and prepay express. Write for catalogue.



**Sporting Goods    Chas. Stark & Co.    Athletic Supplies**

**232 YONGE STREET, TORONTO**

---

greatly improve the carrying on of this work, and render its results more effective. As the curriculum is now arranged, the second year students are required to commence practical anatomy soon after their term commences, and continue the work till the end of the full term. At the beginning, an extremity or thorax is given to the student, and this requires from three to four weeks to dissect. As a result, only about four weeks remain for the student to dissect the head and neck. The dissection of this is twice as long as that of the extremity, and from three to four times as long as that of the thorax, and, what is more, it is much more important. Consequently a sufficient time is not given it, and everything cannot be thoroughly done. Now, if the first year students were required to devote the necessary time, toward the end of their term, to the dissection of the first part, namely, an extremity or a thorax, as the case may be, they would then be ready, at the beginning of their second year, to commence the dissection of the head and neck at once, thus having seven or eight weeks for the work that is essential to the dental student.

---

SENIOR CLASS SONG.

Coons, Coons, Coons, I wish you'd stay away,  
 Coons, Coons, Coons, please come some future day.  
 Coons, Coons, Coons, it's like six days in a balloon.  
 I wish you were some nice white girl, instead of a Coon, Coon,  
 Coon.

---

Flowers they bloom in the morning;  
 At even they wither away,  
 So with the friends we love dearest  
 They pass, it seems, in a day.  
 Brief is life's streamlet, and gliding  
 Away to the measureless sea  
 Into the life everlasting  
 The dawn of eternity.—*Bluff and Blue.*



Hockey Hockey **STARK'S** Hockey Boxing  
Sticks Boots Skates Gloves

## SWEATERS IN ANY COLORS

### A SHORT RULE FOR DETERMINING PER CENTS IN MIXTURES.

Multiply 480 by the per cent. desired and point off two right-hand figures. The figures at the left of separatrix will give the number of grains or drops; 480 is number of grains to the ounce. Example:  $480 \times 4 = 1920$ ;  $19.20 = 19 \text{ } 1\text{-}5$ ; 19 1-5 grains to an ounce of liquid, or 4 per cent. solution.  $480 \times 10 = 48.00$ , or 48 grains to one ounce—10 per cent. The above may have previously been published, but I have never seen it. I have so often been asked how to find the per cent. that I think this may be of interest. —A. C. Hewett, M.D., in the *Dental Review*.



OUR DRAMATIC CRITIC.

100 m of liquid 8 grs are  $C_6H_6O$ .

1 " " "  $\frac{8}{100}$

480 " "  $\frac{48}{100} \times 480 = \frac{1920}{5} = 384 \text{ grs}$



## SIMPSON BROS.

Photographers



Special Rates to Students.

Phone Main 1815

357

Yonge Street

## PARK BROS.

Photographers

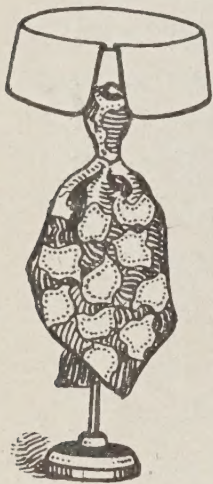


Phone Main

1269

328½

Yonge Street



**SHIRTS COLLARS  
UNDERWEAR  
NECKWEAR GLOVES**

*Everything in Gentlemen's High-Class  
Furnishings*

**Sylvester & Co.**

**452 1-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

Four doors north of College Street.



## Dancing Classes

Beginners accepted at any time.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Academy Established 1887.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS

**GROUND FLOOR FORUM BUILDING**

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

**S. M. EARLY, Principal**

PHONE MAIN 4895

## AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

J. H. COLLINS

W. J. McCausland

**ELECTRO-PLATING**

**AND**

**METAL SPINNING**

**POLISHING, OXYDIZING, LACQUERING**

MANUFACTURING IN METAL GOODS.

**87 Richmond Street W., TORONTO**

**DOCTORS'**

**BRASS**

**SIGNS**

**Ruby Glass Signs**

**G. BOOTH & SON**

**21 Adelaide St. W.**

**TORONTO**



# The HYA YAKA

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1905.

No. 4.

---

## **The Physical Organization of the Individual and His Teeth\***

BY E. J. PERRY, D.D.S., CHICAGO, ILL.

By the physical organization of the individual is meant his build, his physiognomy, his complexion, hair, eyes, etc.; in short, the finished man as he stands. It will be noted that Nature has observed a law of harmony and correspondence in his construction, and it is to a study of this law in relation to his teeth that I wish to invite your attention. When the natural teeth are all gone, and the alveoli have become smooth by the absorption of the cancellated bone which envelops the roots of the teeth, and the features have changed because of this great loss, there comes to the unfortunate one a corresponding need. His features are no longer in harmony with other physical conditions. From the bounding beauty of youth to the beauty of extreme old age a gradual change is seen. But in that change under absolutely normal conditions the law of harmony and correspondence is still observed. You don't see the white frost of age at twenty, or when you do by reason of some disease, you turn and look. The white hair is out of harmony with the round face of youth; the lines of responsibility and care have not yet come. Experience, wisdom, disappointment, love, sadness, or any of the emotions, good or bad, have not yet illuminated that face or written its story there, hence the sight is strange to you. So when the teeth are all gone, and the premature changes in the face have come, as noted above, our responsibility begins. (Assuming we are not responsible for their loss.) Not only does the individual need teeth for teeth purposes, but he needs teeth for a multitude of other reasons. He not only needs a mechanic, but he needs an artist. How to construct artificial teeth for teeth purposes is mechanical. How to construct artificial teeth which are in harmony with the physical organization of the individual is art, and how to combine the two qualities is the work of the finished dentist. Artificial teeth should not offend the eye. Their artificiality may not be concealed to every eye, but this artificiality should not be so conspicuous as to offend the eye of even the casual observer. Natural teeth are an important factor in facial beauty; a very plain face may be redeemed by a beautiful set of natural teeth, or even a very irregular set may give to the face

---

\*Read before the Odontological Society of Chicago.



a wholesome and pleasing look if sound and clean. In no way can the teeth be excluded as a factor in the make-up of facial beauty. The eyes, so important to the facial make-up, in a measure indicate the character of their possessor. They have been called the windows of the soul. So, also, the teeth. The temperament of the individual can be learned from them. There is a general symmetry about the individual which nature has observed, and with faultless accuracy. This is true as to the color schemes. The blonde has not the black eye, or a blue-white tooth. The shapes of the teeth harmonize with the shape or figure or physical organization of the person. This law of harmony and correspondence as dentists, when building artificial denture, we do not desire to violate. When we do, we offend the eye. We set in motion in our communities a violent discord, detracting from the beauty which God loves. A man may have no ear for music; he hears a band play; there is a discordant instrument in it; he knows there is something wrong; he suffers, but has no remedy. The musical ear knows where the trouble is, and his suffering is correspondingly intense. So it is with the inartistic and inharmonious set of artificial teeth; the suffering of the community varies with the tastes of the people, but all suffer. Any inharmonious, unnatural or inartistic thing in a community is harmful to all who behold it. How about the human face divine? Everything in harmony with the physical organization of the person, with the exception of a monstrous set of false teeth? You have all seen them; most of us have made some. You have seen handsome women disfigured horribly with artificial teeth. The profession is to blame. Now, I hold there is no more important work for us than to correct this. I will lay down a general proposition. I hold that a dentist worthy to be entrusted with building a set of artificial teeth should be able to give the physical organization of an individual with only a bicuspid, a cuspid, or a central to go by. That is to say, extract one of these teeth and take it to the dentist; he, in turn, should be able not only to give the person's physical organization, but to give the complexion, hair, and eyes, overbite, and so forth. (Assuming, of course, that the tooth from which these deductions are made has not dried out and changed color; that its form is unchanged from disease or wear.)

Now, then, if he can do this, or get near it, he can, of course, supply the teeth which harmonize, if given the physical organization minus the teeth. Is it too much to expect of us? Does not the comparative anatomist supply the whole osseous structure of extinct animals from the teeth or a part of the vertebral column? Of course, we have no way of disproving his theory, as the animals are extinct. But this much is true: The comparative anatomist knows the laws of nature which govern the development of animal life, and his deductions and distinctions are so



close and scientific as to make us wonder at the accuracy of his work in the lines which are susceptible of verification.

Is it too much, then, that we who spend our lives looking at the human teeth should be able to make such close and fine distinction as to tell from the build of the individual his facial contour, his physiognomy, his eyes, hair, complexion; in short, his complete physical organization, the style or kind of teeth indicated in his case, in the event of all the above conditions being present with the single exception of his teeth? We should be able to get somewhere near it; whether we do or not is evidenced by the strange incongruities we see—the blue-white tooth in the blonde face, or the creamy white or yellow shades in the face of the brunette; or the square, heavy-shaped tooth, arranged with an overbite, in the mouth of the tall, angular motive type; or the long incisor with wide incisal edge and narrow neck, deep cusps, on bicuspid and molars and deep overbite, in the mouth of the heavy, square-jawed, lymphatic temperament type.

Dr. Royce has called our attention in an original observation to the variation in the shades of the teeth in the individual mouth, and now, like the puzzle picture, after having had it pointed out we never fail to see it. It can be seen that the cuspid tooth is decidedly darker than the central: that is to say, in the words of Dr. Royce, "the beginning point in shading a set of teeth is the cuspid, growing lighter to the central, which is several shades lighter than the cuspid, the lateral between the two." Now, then, running back from the cuspid, the same is true. The first bicuspid is about the shade of the lateral incisor; second bicuspid a shade lighter, and the molar about like the central. Thus, you see, the shading is each way from the cuspid. These shadings are not conspicuous except by their absence. You may get the right physical form of tooth and hang it properly, and the shade correct; if they do not show this variation, they have a cold, odd look. You know something is wrong, and you say you can see infallibly their artificiality. They simply lack this exquisite, artistic touch, and they at once are given a life-likeness. Notice this in the mouths of your patients, confirm it by the use of the shade ring in every perfect set you work on. Now, when you are doing this, note the physical forms of the teeth, depth of cusps, overbite, and so forth, together with the physical form of the patient. Various staining schemes may be resorted to. Dark lines may be burnt in for aged persons, and the cutting edge chipped to age the teeth. The White Company have a hand-carved tooth with stainings, but they are too regular, too uniform, too much effort to be acceptable, except in rare cases. These art touches must be done for the individual case, and by the dentist himself. I do not favor much display of gold fillings. A bicuspid may be left out, with good effect, and the space partly closed.



I have done this frequently with satisfying effect. The first or second bicuspid can be of the shade of a dead and discolored tooth. This is often seen in natural sets, and is an effective way to disarm suspicion of the artificiality of the case. I have used this idea for many years. Different arrangements of irregularity, when not extreme, may be resorted to. This calls for a study of the effect in the lower oral teeth, and the observation as to the physical characteristics of the patient, dental arch, and so forth. A flat, broad arch, with square features, would contraindicate the lapping incisors, and so forth. But, for the most part, the art work can be done in the six oral teeth, as these have been called the teeth of expression.

I make two general classes for shapes, and two general classes for shades, and consider them independent of each other; that is, the tooth form and tooth shade. The angular, usually tall or motive type, and the square, round, heavy-jawed or lymphatic type, for tooth forms. For tooth shades, the decided brunette and blonde. The grading from one to the other is the difficult work, but all not of a distinctive type are modifications of one or the other of these types. This is true as to shades as well, and the question in these cases of doubtful type is often perplexing, and no way or rule can be laid down except to try in your shade, and learn from the patient what you can. In the motive type, you note the features are angular, high cheek bones, long nose, long, bony fingers, long, narrow feet, not necessarily tall; high dental arch, long cusps, and a deep overbite; long incisors, wide cutting edges, narrow at the neck. If the nose is aquiline, the forehead recedes. The incisors have a corresponding curve on their labial aspect. If the nose is straight, so is the central incisor labially. All through can be seen this law of harmony and correspondence. You can see it if you look for it. Again, take the lymphatic type. The face is the oval, square or round form, and all the physical characteristics correspond to these. The teeth are rather short, square, flat cusps, little or no overbite, and no curve in the line of occlusion. As to shades, take the two general types, the brunette and blonde. The brunette, the dark skin, black eyes and hair, will show the blue-white shades, while the blonde will show the creamy white. The crosses between these two will vary as the characteristics of the one type or the other are most dominant. Observation is the only hope of the dentist. He should note the shades of teeth in the mouths of his patients and learn from Nature herself her schemes of color and forms. There are no fixed rules to lay down, except in pronounced types, but the general law of harmony and correspondence runs through it all. I wish now to insist upon a source of knowledge which we can have in most cases, and that is the patient himself. It is a common idea among dentists that the patients don't know what they want. I do not believe this at all.



I hold that they do, and but few will fail to appreciate an artistic piece of work, if it is, in fact, artistic. A patient may not know what he needs, but patients do know in most cases when they get the right thing. If one has not the sympathy and co-operation of the patient, he enters upon his work with a fearful handicap. At all events, he must not have the opposition of his patient. The patient must be made to believe in you professionally and artistically. Many patients go to the dentist, who in turn begins an argument as to their needs. This argument begets a defensive opposition, and the work is begun with the two parties to the transaction in non-accord, and the dentist has cut out a vitally important assistant. Suppose you sit for a picture or a portrait; do you not do your best to aid the artist? And what could the artist do without your most hearty and sympathetic co-operation? Both are interested in producing an artistic picture. This is true, to a much greater extent, with the dental artist about to build a set of artificial teeth. He is to produce a facial harmony which all the world is to constantly look at. He is to restore the face; make all this plain to the patient, and who will not put themselves in instant harmony with you? None. The Jew, and others, too, will sell you a coat; he will try on a coat for you and say, "Fits just like the paper on the wall." He works all kinds of schemes to sell his goods; you know this, and if you get a good garment it is because you are a good judge. But the purely commercial side of the transaction develops your opposition, and while the commercial side must of necessity be there in our transactions, its prominence must be hidden in an honest desire, above all else, to produce the artistic thing. The commercial will come all right. Get your patient in accord with you. The great prominence of this commercial side offends. Suppose you say this: "Do you realize what I am trying to do? Do you not desire to look well? You do not wish to offend the eyes of all your friends by a conspicuous show of artificial teeth? I expect you to assist me; give me suggestions. What were your natural teeth like? Let us see if we can't get somewhere near them. I am beginning a difficult task. I want you to help." They will every time. If they don't, then they see the dollar sign in your eye. They see your insincerity. I say to you: No man ever made a really artistic set of teeth who had not the sympathetic aid of his patient, and if he does not invite this and get it, he is a mechanic only, and if he gets an artist's fee, he is worse than the advertiser of cheap work, in that he charged for artistic work and gave only the mechanic's work, whereas the advertiser got a small fee for a cheap thing. The basis of a patient's aid, then, is confidence.

Another thing a dentist must not do. He must not brag. Let the patient brag. I believe this over-recommendation develops suspicion on the part of the patient. It sounds too much like



"fits just like the paper on the wall." There is no place in our profession where the student of human nature can get such large returns as in this work. Again, the operator is the one best qualified. Why? Because he has the best opportunity to observe. He has the chance to study. The mechanic has not. He alone should select the shade, size, shape, hang of the teeth, arrange them, and do all the artistic part. The mechanic may make the dies, models, swage, solder, polish, and so forth, but the artist must be from the operating room, and this self-same artist must first be a mechanic also, and then he will know how to have the strictly mechanical side done. He will know what are mechanical possibilities and what are not. I know plenty of fine operators who do no laboratory work, and when an artificial denture is to be made, take the impression, mush bite, sample shade, and size, send these to the laboratory man, who returns the completed work. He gets an artist's fee, and so the prosthetic wing of our work is done, and these strange incongruities are turned out on the world to advertise our lack of art.—*The Dental Review*.

### Dental Ethics

TELEPHONE MAIN 5695

OFFICE HOURS 8.30 a.m to 8.30 p.m.

## Toronto Painless Dental Parlors

128 YONGE ST. (OVER ALIVE BOLLARD'S NEW STORE) TORONTO, ONT.

### CHILDREN'S TEETH EXTRACTED FREE

without pain, Saturday mornings 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.  
when accompanied by parent or guardian. . . . .

Full Set of Teeth .....	\$5.00	Bridge Work, per tooth....	\$5.00
Gold Crowns, 22k .....	5.00	Platina Fillings, from .....	.75
Gold Fillings, from .....	1.00	Porcelain Fillings, from ....	.50
Silver Fillings .....	.50	Painless Extractions.....	.25

Ten-year written guarantee given with all our work, and kept in repair free of charge. A operations painless and reliable. Our easy payment system will please you. Examinations free. You are invited to call and have your teeth examined and receive an estimate free of charge. Double suction plates that fit and never drop, and look natural.

OPEN EVENINGS

LADY IN ATTENDANCE

The above is a one-faced copy of a two-faced card of non-professional literature, which has been scattered broadcast through the streets of Toronto, and even peddled from door to door.

Quackery is apparently gaining ground, especially in our larger cities, and danger is imminent.

Should we stand idly by and allow this embryo serpent to become a snake? The matter rests with ourselves, as a radical remedy may be found in the college. The long and heroic struggle waged by the veterans of the profession for the present status has not been forgotten, and only for a few stalwarts its emblem might



still have been besmirched by other professions. Our profession should not be judged by a few scapegoats, but nevertheless they greatly impair our standing.

Who ever heard of a good thing in dentistry without a name? The Toronto Dental Parlors signifies nothing to the unsuspecting public, but the profession and better class soon are cognizant of the fact, that if the names of promoters were mentioned in connection with the *Parlors*, their practice would be injured irreparably. The majority of these charlatans would be unable to make a fair living under professional laws, but gilded signs and colors, that would attract even the aborigines (many of whom, no doubt, they capture), cover a multitude of sins.

The most lamentable feature is, that the professional man is compelled sooner or later to do all within his power to contour a badly distorted ideal. Devoid of reason as these quacks are, they have a theory, but only one, namely: There is a thin layer between them and the patients' money, and if this can be removed by fair or foul means, chiefly foul, the money is theirs.

A patient is seen to enter one of these *parlors*, and departs fifteen minutes later carrying with him a large *chunk* of platina, costing nearly 49 cents. Who could honestly say that advertising does not pay? Let us consider some of the advantages of this kind of practice:

Patient is never seen after first sitting.

Out of harmony with all professional and right-thinking men.

Conventions superfluous, no responsibility.

Patient has no advantage over you, and so on. Their name is legion.

Allow the writer to make an appeal to the student: We may say, what difference does it make to us, we will never practice here. If we consider for a moment, does not our profession suffer equally by this reptilian growth in town or village? If each successive year we would take this up and make it a plank doubtless the black sheep would soon be branded, and probably discouraged. It is to be hoped that some of our best writers will take this matter in hand and keep it continually before the students.

JUNIOR.

---

### **"That Root-Canal Question"**

---

In the columns of your last number there appeared a very valuable article on the treatment of root canals, and as this is a students' journal, where undergraduates may have their "say" without being deemed presumptuous, there are a few points to which I would like to take exception.

We have somewhere learned that before a law can be established a large number of cases have to be examined, and similar results proven to follow. Now, so far as root canal data is concerned, and the method of treatment proven, we can never hope to



reach a stage when all will be known, and hence there is always room for investigation.

It has always seemed very unreasonable to me to expect a pulp to be devitalized "without pain," when arsenic is placed in direct contact with these tender vessels and nerves, especially when inflammation has set in. I have been up against trouble of this kind on several occasions, but knowing that I was following the advice of the best dental authority, I attributed most of my failure to the fact of exerting pressure. It was not until I had seen in a dental journal an article on the advisability of placing arsenic in that part of the cavity, most remote from the pulp exposure, that I had the courage to express my convictions. Without entering into a discussion as to how the devitalization of the pulp does actually take place, we know that the tissues of the body can become so accustomed to isothermic shock that we can handle with impunity what at one time gave most excruciating pain. Would it be too far-fetched or unreasonable to infer, that when arsenic is placed against sensitive dentine, it works its way through the tubuli, or between them, and coming in contact with the pulp, a very small quantity at a time effects devitalization without pain.

In those cavities where I have put arsenic away from the exposure, I have had better success, as compared with the method of direct application. By this latter method of placing it direct, I have on two or three occasions had to remove the arsenic, as the pain went beyond the limit of endurance, to say nothing of the cases where the patient spoke of the "grin and bear" method.

As for putrescent pulps and the method of treatment, after having caused a few alveolar abscesses by a method similar to the one mentioned, I refrain from trying to work  $H_2O_2$  up to the apex of a root canal with cotton on a broach. It is almost sure to act as a piston, especially near the apex where the canal narrows in, and besides, the atom of O, which is liberated, must have a tendency to force some of the virus through the apex.

To use Gates-Glidden drill would seem to me to be tempting fortune. I have had better results from washing out the canal with  $H_2O_2$  in a syringe, and then drying with absolute alcohol. Where pus is discharging freely, I am mighty careful not to seal up with anything until it has thoroughly drained. As for the medicament employed, it seems commendable.

The information on pressure anesthesia was most valuable to me, and I have found that by getting a fresh supply of cocaine I have succeeded where before I could not do any effective work.

In expressing my opinions I hope I will not be misunderstood by the author of that article, for I realize that it is much easier to be a "don't" than a "doer," in preparing an article of this kind. I have written this from a desire to try to cultivate the intensely practical side of the question. Being out of college all the information in your breezy paper comes as "good news from a far country."

J. E. M., '06.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

---

*Editor-in-Chief*, A. E. WARK, '05.

*Associate Editors*: E. J. HAMBLY, '05; R. M. LARGE, '05.

Local Editor, W. H. CAVERHILL, '05.

Ass't. Local Editor, E. R. ZIMMERMAN, '05.

Sporting Editor, H. WOOD, '05.

Ass't. Sporting Editor, W. C. MCCARTNEY, '05.

Rep. of Graduates, DR. O. N. LESLIE, '04.

Rep. of Undergraduates, W. H. DOHERTY, '06.

*Secretary*: W. J. BUSHNELL, '05.

*Treasurer*: R. M. GRAHAM, '07.

---

*Business Manager*, W. C. WICKETT, '05

*Assistant Business Manager*, W. BONNEY, '05.

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1905.

No. 4.

---

## Editorials.

---

### Midnight Oil

---

Midnight oil is the only known oleaginous substance not controlled by the Standard Oil Co., although it is apparent from the success attending this company that some of its own members use it. It may be had without money, but it cannot be sold at any price although the demand for it is constant and great.

It was used pretty freely by a well-known scholar the night before he got so interested in that word Eureka. Before that time and since then it has been in general use, although the same locality does not use it constantly. At one time the Egyptians and since then the Greeks and Romans were large consumers. But its use is not so general now among these peoples. That distinction seems at present to belong to Anglo-Saxon races.

It is difficult to give an estimate of the amount used by any one, as it is measured by the hour, not by the gallon. The easiest and surest measurement is found in the result of its consumption to the consumer. Even this is difficult unless one can measure culture and gauge intellectuality. An ostentatious display of long words, or foreign phrases, spit into English sentences that would



have been better in complete English, and forced on people who do not understand any language but their own, and who are not ashamed to express English ideas with full-blooded, hearty English words instead of by some mongrel French or decomposing Latin, is not a measure of the midnight oil consumed by a person posing as one with more information than a single language can express.

It may be taken as a rule that the true consumer never betrays his use of it by other than a personality which is strong and magnetic without his being conscious of it. But the measure of the consumption of midnight oil in terms of hours is far from accurate, for it is not always burning when one imagines it is. You may be having the brown variety of study when you think your light is burning brightly. It is a most eccentric and jealous oil and has the faculty of denying itself to all but the concentrated mind. No mental wandering, no dreaming, no apology for work deceives this fluid. It burns brightly, or it is not burning at all.

But if it is difficult in this respect it is easy in another. Never fear that the supply will run out. The supply increases with the demand, the peculiarity of it being that the more you use the easier it becomes to keep up your supply while the less you use the harder it is to cultivate the mental atmosphere in which it burns the brightest.

Considering it from every point of view, its might and peculiarity grows on us. What has it not done for the scholar? It has raised many men of ordinary power to fame, whom genius would not have raised. It may have kept many a genius down who lacked ordinary power. It is the royal road to many prizes, but royalty does not travel this road a whit more easily than does the peasant. Money will not obtain it for you, but if you are one of the spirits it serves it will obtain you money.

It is used at many times by many persons with many different objects in view. The steady consumer uses it for the mental strength and satisfaction that only his kind enjoys. Some use it to guide them past the dangerous spots called exams on their journeys through college, and some use it as a salve for discrepancies in their work of past months. But everyone who uses it must have some determination and strength. The shirk never spurs himself to its use. It is one of the few things the lazy man does not desire, and it is the only thing the borrower never can borrow.



## The Dead Level

---

The season and the student world have both settled down to do business in earnest. The winter has not seen fit to worry itself about snow or steady weather before the holidays were well over, probably taking its cue from the student who refrains from jumping into work while the holidays are before him, offering a pleasant and passable excuse for doing only what can not be left undone.

The past couple of months Old Winter saved his wind for his busy season, when folks expect him to deliver the goods, or have it go down in history that in 1904-05 he could not hold his own. He may during November convince us that his reign is begun by having his clerk in the Observatory announce an odd snow flurry, or a few degrees of frost at night. We are still mentally unfit to look at the matter judicially. Winter, finding us still comfortably warm and unobservant from the languor of summer easily bluffs us with any little one-horse cyclone or dinky snow-fall. He can take a day or two off almost any week in December without damaging his reputation. Thaws may eat holes in his white coat and impair his icy armor, but we still have faith in his ability, because we know that like ourselves he is not really in deadly earnest yet.

But with the New Year business is the watchword, and no excuse for more loitering or travelling at the old easy pace will be accepted. Nothing but a full-grown, roaring blast will be accepted from winter. Nothing but close application, continuously followed, will do from the student. The winds are not bracing now, they're stinging. It not only snows hard, it also drifts. There is frost enough to form thick ice, and sink deeply into the soil, and still show a handsome surplus on the window. We work to-day and also form plans for to-morrow's work. To-day will not accomplish the task, nor to-morrow. We shall have to work to-night and to-morrow night. Daylight will not stay long enough. The long evenings are designed specially for study. Nature's holiday is the mental laborer's busy time. While the white stillness is holding everything solid and lifeless, activity is greatest amongst those who face the day of reckoning at the end of their term of study, when activity outside is just beginning.

Before this outside activity had quite ceased, real college activity had not commenced. An observer, judging only external



manifestations, might conclude that October is the busy month of the college year. It's the student that makes the college. One sees more of the student in the fall than at any other time, and, as far as appearances go, he's busy. He swarms on the street and campus. He cannot go anywhere without a procession, and if the procession is not decked with canes and colors, he can't go with it. To the theatre, to the football match, to the field day rendezvous, to the political rally, and to every old place, the student procession marches in October. The observer notes the activity and draws conclusions. He walks behind hats with gaudy strips of ribbon peeping above the bands, and says: "Students! I see those fellows everywhere."

If he hears anyone shout with a loud voice, an animal bray unmusically, or a policeman remark, "Move on, there!" he says, "Huh! Students! Hear those beggars everywhere, and all the time."

It is in the fall the landlady's pitcher and the policeman's rest is broken. It is in this grey, gay season that the former says, "No student need apply," and the latter chews in his sleep, "Move on, there! It's in the fall the student begins that series of calls, to parlors, where gas is an illuminating and annoying superfluity, and which in a year or so leads to a ring, and a public hand clasp while the preacher says "Amen," or words to that effect as he shoves down his fee.

But in these months the observer forgets former sights and sounds, because they are not. The student has vanished. He has "holed up" for the winter with that old hound the exam. digging hard at the days and nights to uncover him. The old activity on the street and campus has passed away, but a new activity, the dead level of college life has begun. There's no loud shout now and no procession, but a busy hum in many attic rooms and a subdued activity in many laboratories and libraries point to the time that really is college life. This life throbs quietly while the observer snores loudly. With the smallest observable activity the greatest achievements work to their ends. When the mob was tearing down masonry and cutting throats in France, there was a noisy spectacle that made the world observe, but the world was entirely unconscious of the long dead level of years preceding, when the masonry was being piled up and the peasantry being crushed down to the condition when, unobserved, they sharpened hate and steel for their future victims.



From this level of work we hope to rise in the spring to the higher levels of academic honors or of professional responsibility. The winter's retirement will have strengthened nature for another season's fruitfulness. Let us hope it shall have strengthened us to write safely off our university tests, and beyond that the higher and more critical exam. that life sets every day.

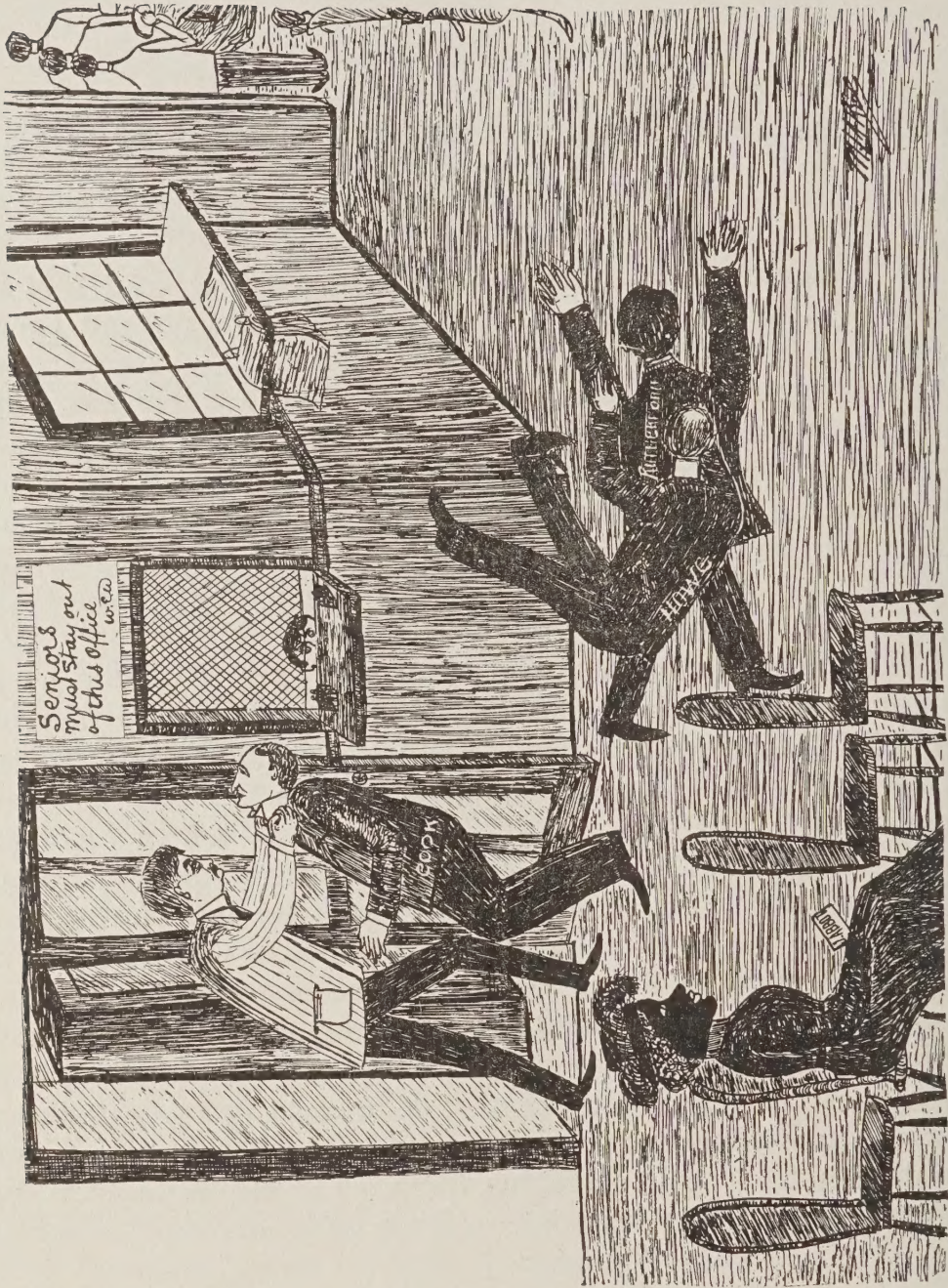
---

## **System in the Management of the Dental Office**

---

A professional man's time is largely his capital, and this is especially so with the dentist. Having to apportion out our time, as we must for the different operations, the careful arrangement of the work to be taken care of each day is very important, and any measures we can employ to utilize our time in the most profitable manner should be taken advantage of. In fact, I know of nothing more important in the management of a dental practice than the intelligent and careful mapping-out and arrangement of the day's work. In a city practice, with one patient closely following another, two chairs are a great aid in utilization of time, even if they are both in the same room and only separated by a screen, though of course it is better to have the chairs in different rooms. This second operating-room is very useful in many ways, and after setting an inlay I frequently leave a patient there for the cement to set, while I start work on the next patient in the other chair. I also use this second room when taking impressions, and instead of waiting while the assistant cleans up the plaster and makes things presentable, I can go right to work at the other chair. It is a good plan to have duplicates of those instruments that are in frequent use, such as mouth-mirrors, explorers, scalers, and some of the excavators. One set is always clean and ready, and when the soiled ones are removed may be brought in ready for use. This saves much time from waiting, and averts the possibility of the assistant not properly cleansing them, as is not unlikely when we are waiting for the instruments to go on with our work.—*Henry C. Raymond, in Dental Reaister.*





THE "BOSS" THROWS OUT THE OFFICE PETS.



## Correspondence

---

To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA

I have just read a letter in THE HYA YAKA for November from a person signing himself "Senior." I regret that I did not notice it sooner. Perhaps the reason I overlooked it is accounted for by the fact that it is a small, mean, unwarranted attack upon our respected professors, and, if I mistake not, on one of them in particular.

Before proceeding to deal with particular statements therein contained, I desire to call your attention to the "nerve" displayed by "Senior," who, while criticizing professors for daring to express an opinion from the lecture desk (as he pretends) ludicrously launches out to give "a few hints for the guidance of professors, teachers," etc. What shall we call such an exhibition? "Good-breeding" and "horse-sense" should have prevented a lordly "Senior" (remember he is a "*Senior*," not a mere judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, or such like, but a "Senior") from giving directions or "hints" to our poor, weak-minded professors. Egotism of the most malignant type would be a fairly good name for it.

Now, sir, I desire to examine the statements of your correspondent and see what they are worth. First, "Everyone has a right to his opinion." He saw this statement somewhere, and he put it in the forepart of his letter as his own. Mark you; no quotation marks. But is that statement true? All sensible persons will agree that it is far from being true. Else why do we have asylums and prisons?

Secondly, "Every valuable citizen has an opinion." Has not the invaluable citizen an opinion also? Another, "A minister of the Gospel does not make an ideal spiritual Gideon if he amounts to much as a political partizan." While this statement has a semblance of truth, yet it is very misleading. Who does not know that the tone of politics would be higher and nobler if we had more ministers of the Gospel interested in the affairs of state than there are? "Senior" has an erroneous idea of a minister of the Gospel's duties. From his very position and his training a minister of the Gospel has a better opportunity of forming a good, sound opinion on any political question than anyone else has. Then by all means let us hear this good, sound opinion at any time. We do not necessarily need to believe that it is the best opinion that could be advanced, but we will profit by hearing it.

I do not wish "Senior" to try to wriggle out of the embarrassing position in which he has placed himself, by claiming that



he used the word "partizan." If he meant by "partizan" a man who, right or wrong, votes, speaks and works for party, then he implies from the very nature of the expression he used that someone other than a minister of the Gospel, or a professor or a teacher, etc., can "amount to something," and be a political partizan. Such we know to be an absurdity! It was utter nonsense for him to make use of the expression at all.

I could go on and analyze the "logic" of "Senior" in his almost every sentence, and show its absurdity, but I will content myself with the following: "Nor is it customary for men of responsibility in educational institutions, where all parties and religions attend, to deliver an opinion favorable to one cult and opposed to some other."

In the first place, "Senior" does not know whether it is customary or not (*a*) because he is not acquainted with the tenets of all the cults, and, therefore, from his own personal experience in schools, he did not know whether some cult was being attacked or not. This is merely another indication of "Senior's" egotism. (*b*) "Senior" has not attended all or nearly all of the schools of Ontario, rather the reverse. Therefore, he does not know what is customary in the vast majority of Ontario's schools.

In the next place, I may be permitted to say a few words from my own experience on this question in the few schools that I have attended. In the Public School, in my presence, my religion was insultingly referred to by the then principal of the school, a man who knew nothing at all about the Church of which I am a member. I listened to him and I learned something. In this particular instance I learned that the principal did not "know what he was talking about." In this respect he resembles a certain "Senior," whose acquaintance I have more recently made.

Again, for several years in the High School I sat and listened to insults cast at my religion by the professor of English "history" in that institution. He also expressed opinions on the doctrines of a religion of which he knew hardly one iota.

I sat and listened, fretted a little, but I learned something. I awaited my opportunity, and then I was not afraid to openly tell him in the presence of all the scholars where I differed from him.

I did not tell him that he ought not to have expressed himself against my religion in his capacity as professor. No, certainly not!

Had he not expressed himself as he did, I would not then have known what objections the other people have to us. I would not then have known that these objections are based on erroneous ideas. I would not now know as much as I do of history from our point of view. To try and stifle expressions of opinions from professors, etc., is the narrowest kind of bigotry. Why, man, such expressions lead us to think for ourselves.



Now, sir, if "Senior" wished to make charges against any of the professors of the college, why did he not have the manliness to just put his name to his letter in THE HYA YAKA?

As it stands now any of the Seniors may be suspected of writing that letter replete with false insinuations and disrespectful language.

Let me say a word as to the insinuations which "Senior" makes. He knows, as every student at this college knows, that no professor, during the recent political contest for the Dominion Parliament, made use of his position to advance his political ideas. Such an insinuation was contemptible, to say the least.

Let me say in justice to one and all of the professors of the college that I was the one who posted up any political notices that may have appeared at the college for the Liberals in the recent political campaign.

In doing as I did I have no excuse to offer, and no regret to express. I considered that I had as much right to post up a notice for my Liberal fellow-students as any member of the Y.M.C.A. had to notify the students that John R. Mott would preach on a certain evening. I may mention that a Mr. McPherson (if I remember correctly) was brought to the college some year or two ago to address the students on Y.M.C.A. mission work, etc., etc. Why did not this "Senior," who, no doubt, was present at the time, publish his violent indignation? Oh, that was different! Not at all.

I used the same right when I invited a young man to explain to students who had asked me about it, the Manhood Suffrage Registration Act. I had heard this young man explain the Act, above mentioned, clearly and concisely on several occasions. He explained it to the dental students, Liberals and Conservative alike, who cared to be present, and he said not one word offensive to any. I defy "Senior" or anyone else to say otherwise.

"Senior" pretends to stand for "oneness of interest among the boys," and, in the very article in which he pretends it, he seeks to inflame the minds of the students, one against another, and against their professors, by the use of such coarse, *undignified* expressions as "butt in," etc.

Since writing the above I have searched the December issue of THE HYA YAKA, expecting to find an indignant article from this same "Senior" in condemnation of the uncharitableness of depicting and publishing broadcast, to his fellow-students and the dentists of the country, the features of a fellow-student in the embrace of a colored woman, and that, too, *without the consent of the party so represented*. Perhaps it was funny, but was it "tact"? Why did not "Senior" condemn the flagrant breach of charity, "tact, dignity and good, hard common-sense."

If I may be pardoned for the presumption I would give "Senior" a few words of advice. 1. Don't quote other persons'

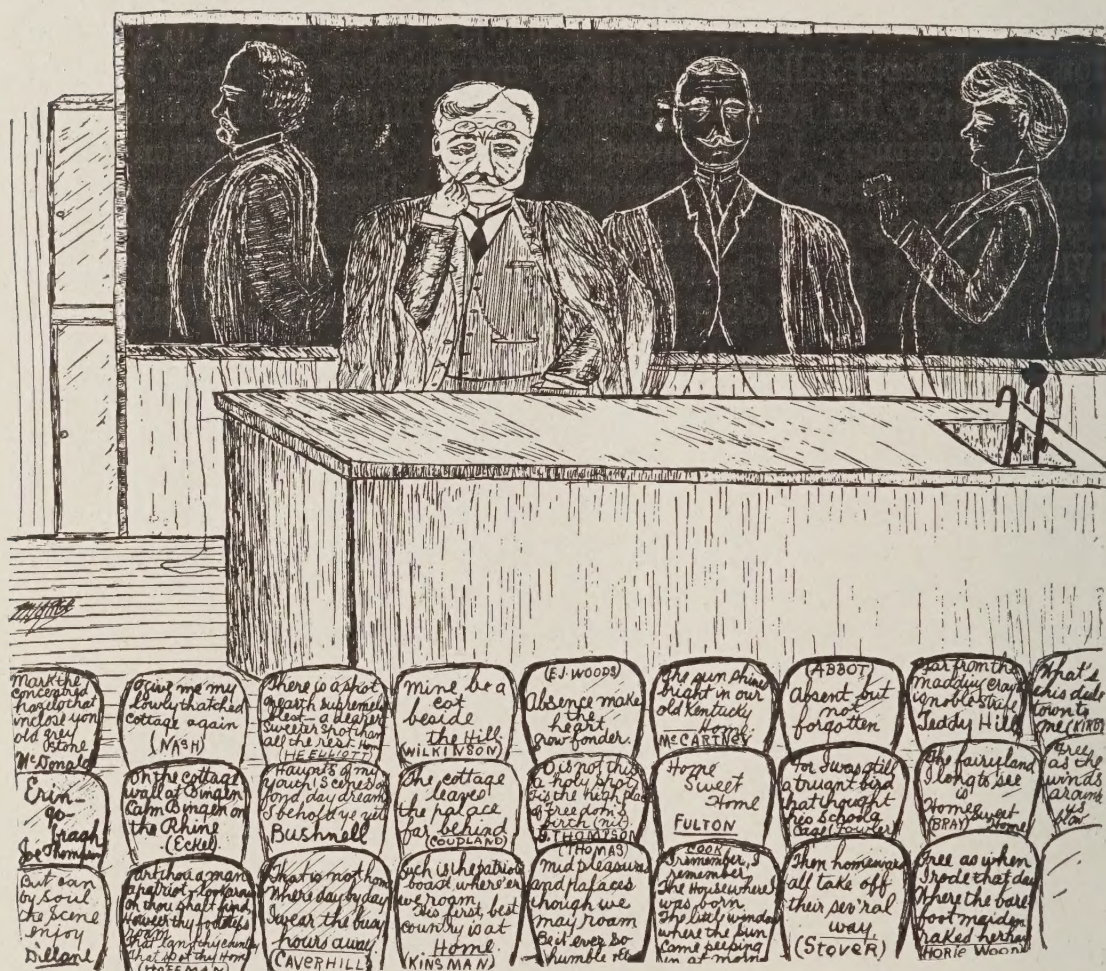


expressions as your own. 2. Be sure you understand that they contain good sense before thinking of adopting them. 3. Do not make charges unless you are prepared to publish them over your own signature.

In conclusion I may say that it is to be regretted that there is a dental student so untactful, so undignified, and so lacking in "good, hard, common-sense," as to be guilty, as "Senior" has been guilty, of making false charges and nonsensical statements.

E. J. Woods.

Toronto, December 16th, 1904.



GHOSTS AT XMAS TIME.



## *Sports.*

---

### **Hockey**

---

Now that winter is again holding sway over the land, Canada's national game echoes over the frozen earth. Every rink in city, town and hamlet over the land rings with hockey, skate and stick. The hockey fever has caught the athlete and youth, and all are training for the winter sport. No game, perhaps, in the universe calls for so much vigor and endurance as hockey. Every player must be in the best condition to rush forward and backward, through and among the many players on so small an area. He must also be an adept stick handler and train his eye carefully to follow the puck and carry it along with him towards his opponent's goal. Hockey is an outgrowth of the old game of shinny but played with more restriction, the only rule in shinny being, "shinny on your own side." Now we have a book of rules, and instead of a tree limb, a regulation hockey stick, which is a piece of art compared with the old shinny stick, and for a puck a flat circular piece of rubber instead of a block of wood or a tomato can. The game is played to-day with seven men on a side, three of whom form the defence and four the forward line.

The game being played on a small sheet of ice gives the spectator an excellent opportunity to see all parts of the game.

In Ontario we have an organization comprising senior, intermediate, and junior teams from all over the Province. Then there are many smaller leagues and also city, town and church leagues, and from our colleges, the Intercollegiate series, and in the Toronto University the Jennings cup series.

At the Dental College the Beattie Nesbitt cup is competed for by teams from the various years of the College. This cup was donated three years ago to the College by Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, and it is intended to develop hockey in the school and arouse interest in players of Canada's national game to help along the athletics of the College.

This year if we can judge by appearances and the talk of the hockey fans of the school, the freshman class will capture the cup for the first time in its school history. Last year it was won by the seniors and the previous year by the juniors, so it is the Freshmen's turn to capture the coveted trophy, but before doing so they must cross sticks with the dignified seniors and the wise Sophomores.

The players who represent the Dental College in the Jennings Cup series will be chosen from those whose showing in these matches and practices merit a position on the team. The prospects for a strong team are good, and practices will be held with other teams in order to get in the best possible condition. Let all who play our national game get out and support their year and also their college.



A meeting of the Dental Hockey Club was held on Wednesday, January 9, and in the absence of the president and vice-president, Mr. Wood presided over the meeting. It was decided to hold practices at Varsity rink three days a week, and a committee was appointed to arrange suitable hours with the manager of the rink. Mr. Wood was elected manager of the team for the season, and under his management the Dental team will, no doubt, prove the black horse of the contest. Mr. Joseph Thompson, our genial secretary, was present and looked after the proceedings of the meeting. The captain has not been elected when this goes to press, and so we are not able to announce him.

---

### **Poor Richard Junior's Philosophy**

---

Then Yule remember me.  
Christmas levels all ranks.  
Celebration is the thief of time.  
A fair exchange is no certainty.  
One good gift deserves another.  
Presents speak louder than words.  
The patient club-waiter is no loser.  
Never put a gift cigar in your mouth.  
Presents make the heart grow fonder.  
Gifts show which way the wind blows.  
A friend in need is a friend at Christmas.  
The proof of the Christmas is in the eating.  
A gift in the hand is worth two on the tree.  
It is more expensive to give than to receive.  
A man is known by the Christmas he keeps.  
You must understand before you are understood.  
One touch of Christmas makes the whole world kin.  
A good 'leven raises much dough for its alma mater.  
A present is not without honor save in your own family.  
A little Christmas now and then is relished by the wisest men.  
Take care of the holly and the mistletoe will take care of itself.  
—*From the Saturday Evening Post.*



## *Locals.*

---

“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE.”

The superstructure has disappeared from Lundy's Lane.

“Put down those windows ———! !—Tom Jones.

E. J. Woods was trying to whip Irish Conservative Joe into line lately.

Horace Wood is a safe cracker. He can't open a padlock when he has the right key.

Let some senior get busy and grow a beard. No senior class should be without one.

Any student wishing a patient for full upper and lower denture, apply to Dr. Walter.

Do not hold the “at-home” in the Temple Building again. It was so dirty that many dainty gowns were spoiled.

Something is going to happen. Neil is afflicted with the society mania and is attending sleighing parties, at-homes. etc. That's a long shot, Neil.

“I'll tell you a slick story, John.”

Lundy—“No, I don't want to hear it. The moral tone of the school is on the advance.”

Dr. A. E. W.—“Are you working?”

Freshman—“No, sir; I have no vice.”

Dr. A. E. W.—“Not a single vice!”

There is many a private dental office with more furnaces for porcelain, and more outfits, than is provided for sixty senior students in the R. C. D. S.

Mrs. Jones—“Mr. Wilkinson, did you really say “dammit”?”

Wilkie—“Well, I really don't remember saying it, although I might have thought it.”

Smith—“Uncle, have you got my plaster bowl?”

Uncle Hodgins—“No, what do I want with your plaster bowl when I have two already.”



The attendance of the dental students at the lectures in the various theatres has been excellent since college reopened. Messrs. Large, Hambly, Wark and Coram have reserved seats for the season in the front row of the gods.

Wood, in his usual trustful way, left his instruments lying out on the operating stand while he went to dinner the other day, and on returning found none missing. The seniors have assuredly learned the gentle motto, "Love one another."

Freshman—"Sorry I came too late to register."

Demonstrator—"Perhaps, we can fix you up. What politics are you?"

Freshman—"Conservative."

Demonstrator—"I guess you'll have to get someone else."

Dentist advertising for assistant to polish plates and attend to the waiting-room, receives following reply:

"Noticed your ad for a mechanic of a high standard, and waiter combined, either lady or gentleman. Having been both last year, I offer my services. "FRED. JOS. McMAHON."

Dr. Webster, lecturing to Sophomore class: "I will not touch that point, as you will get it in your physiology lectures."

Class—"We don't get any physiology lectures."

Dr. W.—"Well, you will get it in medicine and surgery lectures."

Class—"We don't get medicine and surgery lectures."

"Halnan—"We don't get nothing this year."

Anderson—"Will you examine this cavity, Dr. Webster?"

Dr. A. E. W.—"What are you going to fill it with?"

Anderson—"Silver amalgam, I guess."

Dr. A. E. W.—"What about you, Mr. Smith?"

Smith—"I would fill it with cement for a few years, and then put in gold."

Jeffs—"I think silver amalgam would answer all right."

Dr. A. E. W. (hilariously)—"I would extract the temporary molar, which should have been done years ago."

Buy your  
HATS from

**J. L. Applegath & Son**

**145-147 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

We give 10 per cent. discount to students. We do a mail order business and prepay express. Write for catalogue.



Huffman—"Well, I think we should stay with the majority."

Dean Willmott—"I suppose if the majority voted to go to the devil, you would go with them?"

Let all Sophomores emulate the example of their worthy brethren, Crawford and Bricker, who can thrash men in the field and "mash" girls in the street.

More light was introduced into the infirmary by the advent of Huffman from his holidays. Kilpatrick was having a difficult time fulfilling the obligation of both.

Dr. A. E. W.'s lectures to the Sophomores on Hyperemia was much appreciated by many seniors, whose knowledge on the subject was profound, when a stray quiz flew their way.

Dean Willmott—"I would advise all students to stick to cohesive gold!"

Wark—"Well, you couldn't stick to non-cohesive gold."

The telephone rings in vain for Gar. Thomson. He has begun the New Year so energetically that he cannot find time for the frivolous pastimes that engaged his attention during the fall term.

Jackson (the long-haired tenor)—"Joe, I notice you are getting bald."

Joe Thompson—"Yes, I just remarked to friend Wark, that hair never grows on brains."

Mr. Halnan, of the Sophomore class, is likely to displace Joe Thompson in the political arena. He is frequently seen propounding the weighty questions of the day, using arguments quite favorable to Mr. Ross' cause.

Judging from the conversation of two little girls in the infirmary, we concluded that Kinsman has signed the pledge:

First girl—"What did you get done this morning?"

Second girl—"Mr. Kinsman put in two temperance stoppings."

---

Get the Habit of buying your  
GENT'S FURNISHINGS from **C. E. Goodman**

See his Full Dress Shirts (open back and front) \$1.00

Phone Main 2018 = = 302½ Yonge Street



**Sporting Goods** **Chas. Stark & Co.** **Athletic Supplies**

**232 YONGE STREET, TORONTO**

Joe Thompson—"Who said Absalom Wark? That name 'Absalom' suits Wark all right with one exception."

Eckle—"What is the exception?"

Joe—"Now, Dutchy, can't you see that he can't be hanged by the hair."

On Wednesday, December 21st, at the residence of Rev. T. E. Bartley, of Elm Street Methodist Church, R. M. Carruth, D.D.S., and Miss McCreary, of this city, were united in marriage. After spending the Christmas holidays at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Carruth left for the East.

Considerable interest has already been shown in the hockey practices, and many surprising evolutions are noticeable, especially among the Freshmen. They are confident of landing the Beattie Nesbitt Cup, but they have yet to overcome the redoubtable seniors. The probable line up of the team to represent the senior class is:

Goal, Joe Thompson.

Point, Eckle.

Cover, How.

Rover, Uncle Hodgins.

Forwards—Hambly, Wilkinson, E. J. Woods.

Joe Thompson has always been very proficient in goal, but with the invincible "Dutchy" Eckle in front of him, he feels confident that not many stray shots will evade him. How at cover has proved himself a valuable man in previous seasons, and it will be a whirlwind combination that he will fail to break up. To the most casual observer, this cannot but appeal, as an excellent defence, and the hearts of the Freshmen may be expected to turn to water on hearing the past prowess of the individual members. Uncle Hodgins has been credited with the authorship of the famous song, "Didn't He Ramble," the spirit of which he exemplifies in his position on the ice. He has many goals credited to him in the past, and we feel confident that his elusive skating and lightning shots will stand the seniors in good stead in the inter-class series. Bill Hambly, the famous Bolton wing man, carries a reputation as long as his hockey stick, and even if he is capable of growing a most luxurious moustache, he has not lost his interest in Canada's favorite sport. Wilkinson, commonly known at his birthplace as "Dammit," although of an apparently retiring disposition, proves a veritable whirlwind at centre, and is



Hockey Hockey **STARK'S** Hockey Boxing  
Sticks Boots Skates Gloves

## SWEATERS IN ANY COLORS

sure to give a good account of himself. Although E. J. Woods finds a great deal of his time taken up with politics, he finds time to rejuvenate himself with a brisk, hard practice.

Considerable doubt has arisen in the mind of Manager H. E. Elliot, as to the choice of spare men, but it is expected that Garland and Massey will be slated. When interviewing Captain Joe Thompson, he expressed every confidence in his team, congratulating himself especially on the excellent and strategic defence.

### SUNNYSIDE.

First Fairy—"Some nice boys here?"

Second Fairy—"Oh, dear; I think that Charlie Lane is just too sweet."

### A PARODY.

Count that day lost,  
Whose low descending sun  
Sees nothing doing,  
And no one done.—*New York World.*

### FACULTY RACK.



WHAT? "GOOD-BYE, LITTLE  
GIRL, GOOD-BYE."

WHY?



## SIMPSON BROS.

Photographers



Special Rates to Students.

Phone Main 1815

357

Yonge Street

## PARK BROS.

Photographers



Phone Main  
1269

328½  
Yonge Street



**SHIRTS      COLLARS  
UNDERWEAR  
NECKWEAR      GLOVES**

*Everything in Gentlemen's High-Class  
Furnishings*

**Sylvester & Co.  
452 1-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

Four doors north of College Street.



## Dancing Classes

Beginners accepted at any time.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Academy Established 1887.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS

**GROUND FLOOR FORUM BUILDING**

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

**S. M. EARLY, Principal**

PHONE MAIN 4895

## AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

J. H. COLLINS

W. J. McCAUSLAND

*ELECTRO-PLATING*

*—AND—*

*METAL SPINNING*

**POLISHING, OXYDIZING, LACQUERING  
MANUFACTURING IN METAL GOODS.  
87 Richmond Street W., TORONTO**

**DOCTORS'**

**BRASS  
SIGNS**

**Ruby Glass Signs**

**G. BOOTH & SON  
21 Adelaide St. W.  
TORONTO**



# The HYA YAKA

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1905.

No. 5.

---

## Professional Responsibility\*

---

BY A. E. BALDWIN, M.D., D.D.S., CHICAGO.

---

We stand before the public and the general profession as the guardians of the entrance to the alimentary canal, and these responsibilities laid upon us determine many things in connection with the general health of our patrons. These responsibilities begin in advising our patrons as to the carefulness with which the temporary teeth of the little ones should be protected, as well as advising as to the care of the permanent teeth which obtains in later years. In former papers read before this and other gatherings the writer has urged upon the general profession, as well as our special department, the care which should be bestowed upon the deciduous teeth. It doubtless is overlooked by many of the general practitioners, and judging from the writer's observation, by many even in our special field, that the teeth of the growing child should be kept more carefully even than the teeth of the adult. A reason apparent to all is that while in adult life only nutrition enough to make up for the waste of tissues is necessary, in the growing child there are many reasons why added nutrition should be obtained, chief among which may be mentioned that the tissue waste which must be made up is fully as great in proportion as in the adult, while with the child there is a rapid development of the general system, requiring much additional nutriment. Indirectly there are many other reasons, among which are these: A child has a vigorous and almost unlimited appetite; if these deciduous molar teeth are allowed to become sensitive, painful, or lost, the mastication of the child is necessarily hampered, and it is an axiom that a child will never masticate food if by so doing pain is caused. They very early in life learn that despicable trick of "bolting" their food with little or no mastication, if mastication is in any way disagreeable, thus fixing upon them a habit for life which is conducive to many of the ills of indigestion and malnutrition. A still further reason is that all teeth at all ages have a tendency to move toward the median line of the mouth; hence, if one of these deciduous teeth is extracted before its successor is ready to erupt, the teeth behind will move toward the front, thus preventing the proper eruption and proper development and expansion of the arch, and causing

---

\*Read before the section on Stomatology, American Medical Association, May, 1903.



the coming in of the teeth in abnormal positions, and also creating irregularity and its subsequent ills.

The writer has always urged upon the general profession and our special department that exceeding care should be given to the deciduous molar teeth, and our patients should be impressed to urge upon the child a thorough use of the brush, and frequent inspections of these teeth, and that at the least suspicion of decay they should be given immediate professional attention, thus preserving them in a healthful condition, so that mastication can be performed fully, and that the ills resulting from "bolting" of food may not invade the stomach of the little patient, bringing upon it all the ills of indigestion, characterized frequently by the recognition of a very nervous little one, whose only trouble probably is dyspepsia caused by lack of the above attentions. The writer would urge upon our specialty that careful attention be given to these teeth until the time for them to be replaced by the permanent bicuspid, as well as the great care that should be observed with regard to the first permanent molar, which is erupted at about the sixth year of age, and the molars which are subsequently erupted.

The first permanent molar we all recognize as the abutment of the arch, and from its location, position, size and attachments it is the most important tooth of the mouth to be preserved at this or any subsequent period. The loss of this tooth or lack of attention thereto, as well as the lack of care of the deciduous molars, in the writer's belief, produces most of the cases of irregularities and deformities of the lower part of the face, nature having evidently intended that the lower part of the face should be developed and expansion thereof attended by the gradual wedging in and pushing apart of the alveolar process by the eruption of the larger teeth of the permanent set.

The writer would also condemn the custom illustrated by the following experience which lately came to him. A gentleman of a neighboring city, whose record for general professional standing is high, had a patient under his care for many years. The family had lately removed to our city, and this patient fell under the writer's professional care. Upon calling his attention to many small cavities in the teeth, the patient explained that his former attendant had said he knew there were many small cavities, but that it would be better to wait and fill them later. This is one of the greatest of fallacies, and one which obtains more largely than is generally admitted. The writer's belief is that whenever we have an opportunity to examine a patient's mouth we should give it a most careful and thorough inspection, calling the patient's attention to all of the defects which can be found, and urging the importance of early attention thereto. Especially would he suggest that if any teeth are left unattended, they should be those which have large cavities therein; in other words, he would urge that if any teeth are given attention by the patient,



the ones attended to should be at least those which have the small cavities, thus keeping them from getting bad. A common expression of the writer's to such patients is as follows: "If for any reason you wish only two or three teeth filled, and those which need it the most, I will immediately, after careful inspection, fill the three teeth which have the smallest observable points of decay, thus preserving these teeth from becoming bad, and the very bad ones will get only a little worse." This will illustrate the position of the writer perhaps as well as could be otherwise expressed. His observation has led him to believe that many of our specialty do not recognize the importance of thus acting. In fact, the writer's attention has been called, by several men of prominence, to the fact that by so doing one gets the name of being a high-priced dentist, and is thus marked as one to be shunned, when, as a matter of fact, such practice, while it causes much more work to be done at the time, saves a great amount of work in subsequent sittings of the same patient, as observed in a practice extending over a number of years.

The writer believes that we have large responsibilities also in careful observation of the relations which are borne by the teeth, their eruption, care, or lack of care, upon the general health of the patient, as well as reflex disturbances which may be brought about by this irritation in other of the special organs of the head. Cases could be cited which would illustrate this, and the writer thinks that this matter is generally accepted as true by the profession at large, but that sufficient care and thoroughness are not observed in a general way as to the minute observations of this rule in general practice.

Another responsibility which we face is that of supplying a masticating apparatus when the natural teeth and roots, or at least many of them, have been lost. Crown and bridge-work may be made most useful as a conserver or restorer of health when a lack of mastication has caused disordered digestion and the accompanying ills, and yet a note of warning should be sounded that bridge-work or crowns may, by improper adjustment, be made to cause the very ills which they are intended to rectify. Great care and thoughtfulness must be bestowed upon bridge-work and crowns to see that the articulation is made natural, and that the force of mastication may be upon the lines of natural resistance which would have obtained had the natural teeth not been lost. The writer has seen many bridges which were absolutely useless in themselves, and which caused the loss of many of the abutments thereto, thus making the last condition of the patient worse than the first. Our effort should always be to advise and recommend those things which we feel assured will be for the permanent welfare of the patient, never allowing ourselves to be misled by any suggestion of his, or any wish to have cheap or overexpensive work done, if in our belief such work is unwarranted for permanent results.—*The Dental Digest*.



## Royal Dental Society

---

Since the last issue of the HYA YAKA this society has held two meetings, at each of which the programme rendered was of the same high order as has characterized the previous meetings of the R.D.S. That the students appreciate the efforts of the committee to present something of sufficient interest and profit as to repay them for the evening so spent is evidenced by the large numbers who regularly attend and the eagerness with which they look forward to the next meeting. The committee, whose only reward for time spent in arranging the programme is this mark of appreciation, trust that at their next and final meeting, to be held in March, even more will be present. A hint was given by Mr. Coupland, the President, that refreshments will be served at this meeting; if so, we feel that we may assure the committee that, as in other things, dental students may be expected to show a very special degree of appreciation for this new departure.

At the former of the two meetings, Dr. Walter E. Willmott gave a most interesting and instructive account of his recent tour through Europe, interspersed with some one hundred and sixty views, many of the lantern-slides having been made from photos taken by himself of the most popular and historic scenes visited. These, with the many little anecdotes and tales of interesting incidents that befell Dr. Walter himself or some of his party, made his talk most entertaining, and although it would be impossible to attempt a satisfactory reproduction of it, we shall endeavor to briefly outline the tour, mentioning a few of the many places visited.

On a Tuesday in July Dr. Willmott and party, including Dr. Withrow, who has now become famous as a conductor of parties through Europe, sailed from New York, and after a rather rough voyage of six days, arrived at Plymouth. Just here we may remark that we are not sure whether Dr. Walter was sick both ways or not, but we understand that a page of his diary reads thus: "Thursday, July—. Am not feeling the best to-day. Have just taken a couple of pills." "Friday, July — To-day passed two ships and an iceberg." But we must hurry on. From Plymouth, across the choppy Straits of Dover, they sailed to France, and very interesting, indeed, was his description of the renowned cities of this republic. Paris, the city of fashion, with its celebrated Bastille, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Eiffel Tower, etc., etc., was visited by the students in the fine panorama.

From France the party travelled to Switzerland, with its beautiful mountainous scenery. Our genial Tom, who was running the lantern, had considerable difficulty at this stage in getting



the views to rest right side up with care, but after a few erroneous suggestions from a nearby Freshman, things were righted, and we visited the capital—Berne—with its peculiar customs. Perhaps some of the best of the fine views were those of this beautiful country, especially the interesting ones of Lauterbrunner, the glaciers of Switzerland, Grindelwald, and Tell's Chapel.

From here the tourists went to Germany, and while the lantern was allowed to cool Mr. Josiah Thompson, one of the best friends to one of Germany's most loyal sons, gave a recitation, which was received with the greatest of enthusiasm. The title of the selection was "The Spasm of Life," a parody on "The Psalm of Life," which, with due apologies to Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Thompson, we insert, that others may read, even though they have not the pleasure of hearing it given in Joe's inimitable manner.

#### THE SPASM OF LIFE.

Tell me not in senseless jingle  
Marriage is a blissful dream,  
For the man is wise that's single,  
And girls are not what they seem.

Girls are shrewd and dead in earnest,  
And to wed's their only aim,  
Miss that is, to Mrs. turnest,  
Anything to change their name.

Not flirtation, not coquetting,  
Is their studied end or way,  
But to act that each to-morrow  
Nearer brings the bridal day.

Smiles are sweet and glances killing,  
And, poor man, bewildered thing,  
Thus bamboozled, may, unwilling,  
Pony up and buy the ring.

In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the flirting match of life,  
Be not like dumb-driven cattle,  
Be not humbugged with a wife.

Trust no woman, howe'er pleasant,  
Let her keep her jaws in hash,  
Wed—wed in the fatal present,  
And your future's minus cash.

Lives of bachelors all remind us  
We can live our lives the same,  
And, departing, leave behind us,  
No cross "kids" to bear our name.

"Kids," perhaps, to whom another,  
Hoeing out life's solemn row,  
Some forlorn and henpecked brother,  
One day may stepfather grow.

Let us, then, be not demented,  
And lured in through Hymen's gate,  
Still unmarried, still contented,  
Learn to let the damsels wait.



Mr. McGuirl, a member of the Freshman Class, now favored us with a banjo solo, after which Dr. Willmott resumed his talk. He portrayed the journey by rail to Germany, with its, at times, uncomfortable circumstances, and then led his audience through this noted land, visiting Strassberg, Heidelberg, Cologne, etc., and most interesting was his description of the trip by boat on the Rhine, noting the vine-clad hills and fortifications of Bingen, the Mouse Tower, etc. At Brussels was visited the battleground of Waterloo, where it seems each tourist is supposed to be an American and a tip is expected. From Antwerp and Amsterdam they travelled into submerged Holland, and the views of the so much talked of canals used for travelling, fencing, etc., were well illustrated.

Then the moonlight voyage across the Channel to England, with its inconveniences, was humorously described. In England, of course, many views were made, and short sketches were given of the numerous places of interest, such as London Tower, Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, Buckingham Palace, the different parks, etc., etc. Dr. Walter then took his hearers through Shakespeare's land, etc., visiting the home of his grandparents at Wayne, where a rather "touching" event transpired between the doctor and a guide.

Of Scotland, though all the beautiful spots of this great land could not be visited, interesting views and accounts were given of Holyrood, Forth Bridge, Ben Nevis, the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Glasgow, etc.

At this period of the programme, just before the lecturer entered Ireland, it was fittingly announced that Mr. Thompson would give another recitation. In place of this Joe told a good story, as few can do better than himself. There was little doubt in the minds of his hearers but that Mr. Thompson could both hunt rabbits and give a fine oration.

After the banjo selection then given by Mr. McGurl, which was well received, Dr. Willmott resumed his narrative, visiting Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Giant's Causeway, Londonderry, and, of course, Blarney Castle among the many others. It is said that while one of our other professors was visiting this delectable spot with another party he got tired and didn't feel like climbing to the famous stone, so, while his friend went aloft, he contented himself with kissing the red-headed girl at the base of the tower, thus kissing the stone by proxy. Of course, Dr. Thornton's and Dr. A. E. W.'s proxies were different.

From Ireland, the audience was brought back to Canada, visiting Quebec, the Gibraltar of this fair land, and such places *en route* to Toronto, and thus ended a most interesting and enjoyable lecture, at the close of which Mr. Holmes and Dr. Thornton moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Willmott, each speaking in glowing terms of the pleasure derived. Dr. Willmott made a short



reply, after which the National Anthem was sung, and the meeting closed.

The last meeting of the Royal Dental Society was held on Thursday evening, February 8th, at which the entire programme was given by the students of the R.C.D.S., and some very creditable papers were presented. Mr. Coupland, in opening the meeting, made a few remarks, thanking the students for the attendance of so many, especially when such an important event as the meeting held in Massey Hall in honor of Hon. J. P. Whitney was in progress.

The following programme was then presented: (1) Instrumental solo, Mr. S. Thomas; (2) paper on "Gold Inlays," Mr. F. How; (3) vocal solo, "Dying Rose," Mr. H. E. Elliott; (4) paper on "Elimination of Pain in Dental Operations," Mr. H. G. Holmes; (5) instrumental duet, Messrs. Thomas and Clappison; (6) paper on "Breath," Mr. W. C. Wickett; (7) Dental Quartette, Messrs. Jackson, Black, Henry and Macartney; (8) paper on "Arsenical Poisoning," Mr. C. L. Huffman; (9) instrumental duet, Messrs. Thomas and Clappison. God Save the King.

Space will not permit us to attempt to give even a synopsis of these valuable papers, which were given in good style by the several students, but the subjects dealt with by each were thoroughly treated and handled in a manner that is creditable to the students of our college. There is no doubt that the R.C.D.S., demanding, as it does, a high standard of matriculation, has a class of students much superior to most institutions of like character. This is no idle dream; it is a fact corroborated by men from many American colleges—professors, in fact—who have visited our school in the past, and we feel that the R.D.S. has done much in broadening the ideas of the students this term and of bringing out qualities previously unknown to a student's fellows.

The vocal and instrumental numbers were well rendered, and the repeated and continued demands for *encores* evidenced the appreciation of those present. Our college quartette is good. We are sorry they didn't get to work earlier in the term; however, their chances are good to have a couple of selections ready for next meeting. Of course, Mr. Thomas was good. We expected that, but we are pleased to learn that the Freshman Class has in Mr. Clappison a fine musician. Let us here make a suggestion that the next committee of the R.D.S. act in conjunction with the Harmonic Club and have a College Glee Club. There is good material in the college, which merely needs some perseverance and patience on the part of an enthusiastic chairman to develop into a source of great help to this society and of benefit to the several members.



## The Faculty Team

---

The aggregation pictured by our artist is the team chosen by the directorate to meet all comers in the great International League of American Dental Educators. This league has a very extensive circuit, with a great number of teams. Chicago has two, which have become famous. Many of their players are stars, and their team play is excellent. One of these stars, an importation from Canada, would have no difficulty in catching a place on almost any team on the circuit. Philadelphia always shows up well in the race for championship honors. Ann Arbor, New York, and a great many others, would be mentioned if we were giving a list of the teams on the I.L.A.D.E. circuit, but we wish to deal particularly with the *personnel* of our own team.

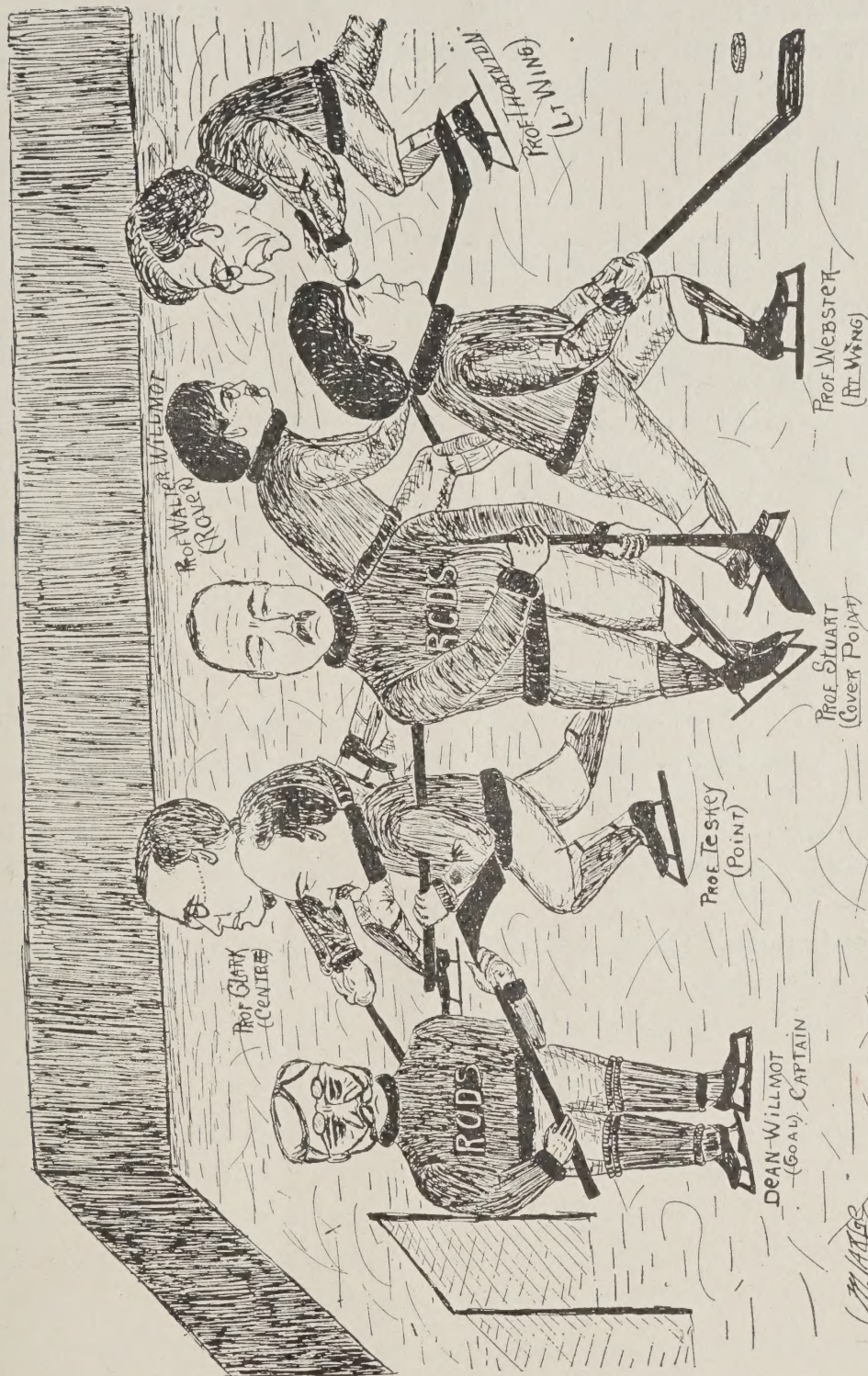
Captain Willmott, our veteran goal-keeper, is the most experienced man on the team, having guided it through many successful seasons.

Teskey, at point, plays a steady game, never spectacular, but always effective. In a crisis he never loses his head. He regards the puck as a malignant growth, which must be removed entirely or it will be sure death to his team. So he lifts with a force and precision that has a sedative effect on his friends and gives his opponents neurasthenia.

His strong defence work is ably assisted by the cover-point, Stewart. Both are men of weight, and they use it effectively. The latter's rink is a crucible wherein is tried the metal of those learning the game under him, and of those figuring as his opponents. A precipitate, if it shows a yellow streak, is a test that is sure to disqualify any candidate for cover-point company. He plays the game consistently and never loses control. The crowd on the benches never rattle him. He never kicks at dirty plays, nor commits any himself. Good humor is his characteristic. This, and his pleasant wit, make an aqua regia strong enough to dissolve any murky unrest or slashing tactics, and leaves no acid reaction nor bitter taste behind.

Walter Willmott is a swift skater and a great rover. He feeds the forwards faster than they can chew, and while they are doing it is back on the defence. He lifts and shoots and dribbles, or he dribbles and shoots and lifts, working them together in such bewildering and unexpected ways that the spectators always expect something, though they never know what. He knows every combination, has a key to every situation, overlooks no plays, and never plays without working. He plays conscientiously, and never knowingly fouls, though he may sometimes handle his stick like a shillalah. His hobby is to look after recruits for the game. His hand steadies them while their ankles are still plastic, and before they are entrusted with a puck he shows them how





THE FACULTY TEAM.



to skate alone. The equipment of the rink and outfit of a team is an important item, and here he shows himself a sure and dependable player.

The heaviest man on the forward line is Webster. This youngster uses his head with good effect in playing the boards. Once he gets the puck in alignment with the net he extracts a groan from his opponents. If he has not space to shoot from the wing, he gets it by exerting force mesially. His famous torso-movement generally makes a deep incision in the goal.

Before going on the ice, Clark, the shifty centre, removes his stick from its bichloride bath, and will accept no passes from anyone but a railway corporation, unless they are thoroughly disinfected. He never proceeds to fill the goal with rubber until the goal-keeper has been absolutely drawn out.

The chasm between centre and the boards has been scientifically bridged by Thornton. Like the fox who saved himself from hanging with his nimble tongue, the clever wing-man gets far into his opponent's coup and steals a shot off-side. He easily persuades the referee that his eyes need attention.

"It don't make any kind of matter," says Captain Willmott, "if you—"

"I say," interrupts Teskey, "if an irritant like the puck is allowed to stay in our territory, and the team gets into a condition of stasis—"

"G'wan," chips in Stewart, "all you want to watch is to keep the team from being precipitated on the fence."

"Let's get a hustle on," says Walter.

"O that's all right," smiles Webster, "but if you once let them fellows get started they'll soak in about twenty-seven goals in about—"

"Gentlemen," Clark breaks in, "it has always been my practice, after damming everything and having a bottle of—"

"Amen!" fervently ejaculates Thornton.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

---

*Editor-in-Chief*, A. E. WARK, '05.

*Associate Editors*: E. J. HAMBLY, '05; R. M. LARGE, '05.

Local Editor, W. H. CAVERHILL, '05.

Ass't. Local Editor, E. R. ZIMMERMAN, '05.

Sporting Editor, H. WOOD, '05.

Ass't. Sporting Editor, W. C. McCARTNEY, '05.

Rep. of Graduates, DR. O. N. LESLIE, '04.

Rep. of Undergraduates, W. H. DOHERTY, '06.

*Secretary*: W. J. BUSHNELL, '05.

*Treasurer*: R. M. GRAHAM, '07.

---

*Business Manager*, W. C. WICKETT, '05

*Assistant Business Manager*, W. BONNEY, '05.

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1905.

No. 5.

---

## Editorials.

### "Frats" in the Dental College

Much has been thought and much spoken under cover, but little open discussion has taken place on the subject of Greek letter societies within my time at the R.C.D.S. It may have occurred to the thoughtful to wonder why the subject has not been dealt with as frankly by outsiders (if this term may be applied to a big majority), and owned to as freely by the clique as a man would speak to a friend of his nationality, and as a friend would confess it. That there is a diffidence in approaching the subject by an outsider, and a concealment of membership by the "Frats" is a known and undisputed fact. There is a careful fencing of the one, lest he betray his knowledge or suspicion of the other's Frat stripe, and on the Greek's part lest he confirm the knowledge or create the suspicion.

Why is there any mystery or secrecy in the matter? There are lots of secret societies, but the secrecy does not extend outside into their dealings with their fellows in every-day matters. This secrecy does obtrude itself in our college life. There is an undercurrent of suspicion, and something very like hate growing



in volume and increasing in current. It is making a sharp cleavage through class unanimity, and good-fellowship is being undermined so rapidly that the distance between the Frat. and Anti-Frat. shores grows greater each year.

Anti-Frat. is not an incorrect or exaggerated term, because no matter what claims the society may make as to its intention and policy, they have, in the Dental College at any rate, followed the policy of hogging whatever there was in the gift of the student body. This policy has not been followed in fair contest and above board, but in the cut-and-dried manner of a thoroughly organized minority worming its way to its object through an unorganized and, at first, unsuspecting majority. That this majority is Anti-Frat., and that it is becoming more so, is entirely the fault of the society's policy and dealings with its fellow-students. That the adjective "unorganized" is fast losing its qualification for the majority is also true.

What useful purpose does this society serve? What need does it meet, or what excuse can it give for its existence? On the other hand, good reasons for its making a last will and testament are abundant and apparent. As before mentioned, it spoils all class unanimity. Members of the society, with few exceptions, interest themselves in no one of their class-mates outside of the society. They group themselves in lecture-room and laboratory and surround themselves with a better-than-thou atmosphere, which is naturally resented by men who are not in any respect inferior, and who have a natural antipathy to vaulting social hedges or taking a circuitous route to avoid what ought to be common ground, but which has been staked around and placarded with Frat. exclusiveness. The inside workings of this society is probably none of our business, and is certainly of no interest to us, but its outside endeavors are of interest. They are a part of our serious business, and should have a share of our opposition. Why should any class of men tolerate within itself an insignificant outgrowth that arrogantly gathers its skirts aside to avoid the muddy garments of the common crowd around it, at the same time attempting to filch from the plebeian majority whatever it has of value? In other words, there are to be filled each year class offices, executive offices, positions in athletic associations, and positions on the HYA YAKA staff. No one of these offices is ever without a Frat. candidate; almost without exception such a candidate has a Frat. nominator; without any exception he gets a solid Frat. vote.



It might be asked why has not a Frat. man as good right to these offices as another man? There is only one reason. He is a Frat. man. If he were content to compete for the office as one class-man against another he would have as good a chance as the other. He does not appeal to his class for support from the same ground as the other. He has not been nominated in the same spirit as the other. His candidature is not prosecuted for his class's sake, nor is he accepting it as an honor from his class. He is assuming in the first place, that his class is good enough to vote, but not bright enough to show up in his all-star cast, the Frat. Society, and his election is hoped for that it may add to the society's inflated self-esteem, and subtract correspondingly from the power of that opaque and unwashed gang, his class.

Why are you not a Frat. man? Probably because changes of Sunday raiment are not numerous enough, but more probably because, not having their price, you are man enough to avoid financial excesses that would furnish you with the only apparent passport possessed by many shining members.

Lacking this money qualification, what else will recommend you to this elect? A prominence in athletic circles, which you are willing to prostitute to the aggrandisement of the Society, even if it makes your sporting organization so anemic that a bunch of pink-pill convalescents would be too swift for it. A social standing (real or fancied) which enables you to form an exaggerated idea of the value attached to a newspaper list ending with Mr. and Miss Blank, "and others," including yourself; or a scholarly attainment marking you as a pearl cast by a hard fate in a swinish environment from which Greek letter societies are divine messengers to the rescue.

If you have any or all of these qualifications, and have shown no uncompromising hostility to the society you will have a chance to become a Greek. If you are a good and manly fellow you may join, providing you are a freshman or inexperienced enough, in which case you will repent afterward. If you are a natural snob and don't care who knows it, you will join and never repent. If you are a sport you will be too sporty to join. If you have a scholastic attainment you will find more congenial company outside. If you are a real lady-like fellow you had better join, for of course most of your schoolmates are very rough and rude. If you are a coward who thinks a solid minority will drop you plums that a



majority knows well are too strong for your stomach, you will be a burden to the society and an object of contempt to the majority.

In spite of the Frat. Society's vaunting exclusiveness, does its membership include the best and strongest men of the school? Notwithstanding its evident struggle to make itself the *élite*, a comparison of its men with their classmates will show the contrary. When a man entering a profession and spending four years under the same instruction cannot find tolerable company among the men who are to be equally responsible with him for his profession in the future, but must surround himself with an oath-bound, badge-bedecked small community to bolster up his tolerance for his professional brethren, then he is in effect claiming a superiority for himself and belittling his profession and its members. At the same time he is proving himself a smaller man than his surroundings.

It has been suggested that cliques are bound to exist, that common interests will draw men together anywhere, and therefore if there were no Frat. cliques things would be the same. What common interest have Greek letter men until they get an artificial one in the society? Their men are as dissimilar as musicians and organ grinders. Is there any common interest between an athlete and a "Sissy"? They have the latter as a constant quantity and they are constantly after the former. A clique that sinks its interest in the larger interests of its community, that is willing to meet others on common ground, that can forget itself sometimes and allow its members to use their talents in a larger way than for the clique, that does not attempt to rule everybody and everything, to get everybody of distinction and everything of value, by means generally unfair and contemptible, is at least tolerable and has an excuse for existing. But a clique that never works in the light, that never openly acknowledges its existence, at the same time posing as an organization which has cornered culture and has an option on all the other refined human attributes, which never loses an opportunity to grab, has its nose constantly in the air and its finger in everybody's pie, is intolerable and should get all that is coming to an insolent minority.

What has been said fits the particular Greek letter society that we as dental students are most concerned with, and we have good reasons for believing that in the other faculties the societies have the same selfish principles and the same harmful influence. Very few aggregations exist without their foolish element, which



is usually made the scapegoat. But such a sacrifice will not blind us to this aggregation's motive and the way it is consummated.

If this open wound on the student body did not extend to the faculty it would be less disgusting, but unfortunately it does not confine itself to the students. As students we all pay for what we get at college—Frat. men no more than others. Why, then, should they have any advantages? Do they have an advantage? Unless the spirit moving the Faculty part of this society differs mightily from that controlling the student part of it, they will have a very decided advantage. If we grant that a professor or a demonstrator, who is not too broad to figure in a narrow clique, is yet big enough to be unhampered by it, we have still the ground that he is doing himself an injury and the students an injustice by giving force to a suspicion that he may not be altogether impartial. Personally, I have nothing to report of the treatment from this source but the greatest fairness and courtesy, but reports opposite in character are not unheard-of things. Whether they are correct or not, they arise out of a circumstance which is absolutely unnecessary. It would surely seem reasonable to expect the staff at least to remain guiltless of connection with anything so sectional.

This whole subject of Greek letter societies involves a principle, and every student ought to see that principle. Unpleasant personalities should have nothing to do with it, and here I should like it understood that my opposition is for the principle, and is inspired by no personal grievance. No personal misunderstanding has arisen with any of its members, some of whom are good fellows and would be valued as friends, if one could hope that his evident imperfections might receive a friend's charitable forbearance from a member of so conspicuously perfect an outfit as the Frat.

What are we going to do about it? Well, this term we have done something. We have an Executive Committee entirely purged of Frat. men, and of almost every other office the same can be said. Two or three years ago we had an Executive Committee controlled entirely by Frat. men. Have they tired of the strenuous life since then? By no means, but there is an Anti-Frat. spirit wide awake now. We have a strangle hold on this pest, and unless we are a bunch of paper backs we will squeeze the life out of it. You are the man to help do it. If you are a freshman, wait until you have some experience, and don't feel greatly flattered when approached by a mealy-mouthed solicitor, who attempts to show that a man of your sterling worth should make a bee-line for better company.



Consider, first, whether the Frat. Society can make good all its promises, and stop to think whether it will pay you to identify yourself with something that is condemned by a majority of your classmates, that has roused an increasingly determined opposition and that has never distinguished itself in any way but as a nuisance and a menace to the community where it exists. The classes with two or three years' experience should need no other argument than that experience to convince them that the Greek letter society, while eminently respectable as regards some of its members as individuals, is conspicuously rotten as to its aim and workings in the school, and has every right to claim your assistance to bury it so deeply that its bad odor will never again reach the atmosphere we all have an equal right to breathe.

---

### A Freak Advertisement

---

#### NOTICE.

*To the Editor of the Elgin Sun.*

DEAR SIR,—To you and the numerous subscribers of the *Elgin Sun*, I extend the compliments of the season, and take this opportunity of giving you some idea of my dealings with the public. While many dentists, in speaking of specialties, will point you to gold crowns and such like as their ideals of perfection, I have only to say that my specialties are comfortably fitting sets of teeth that give the face the appearance possessed ten or fifteen years ago, before any teeth were lost, and the natural ones carefully filled, with respect to the former, in no other dental office in Ontario is it obtainable. When ordering a set of teeth a wax plate is made, and with the assistance of the patient I decide for the future appearance of the cheeks and lips and also for the length of the teeth, a set of teeth in my office never takes but a few minutes to insert, as no whittling or cutting the tips off teeth to make a finish is ever necessary by me. With fillings, only America's choicest materials, that never discolor the tooth, I use. For painless extractions, that no disagreeable after results follow its use, I have for the past ten years used only that German discovery called Eucaïne. By the use of Stephen's Boston process, the cleaning of a set of the blackest teeth takes only twenty minutes and costs twenty-five cents.

A full upper or lower set of teeth will cost nine dollars, with a discount of seven per cent. off for cash; partials in proportion. To the effect that all America's strongest and costliest teeth only are used, a hundred dollar guarantee goes with each set. I graduated, after five years of busy practice, as sole dentist of Mitchell.



one of Perth's two busiest towns, from Haskell's School of High-Class Dentistry, Chicago.

Then, after twenty-five months in Niagara Falls as the sole dentist of the Michigan Railway Brotherhood for all their extractions of teeth between Detroit and the Falls, I graduated from Ohio State Board of Dental Examiners, located in Cincinnati. I then had a busy, pleasant practice of over four years in Petrolia, but getting my skull badly broken in three places as I stooped to pick up something from the floor, by a fellow who ostensibly came in to have a tooth extracted, but really to rob me during my Saturday night's serenade by the band. It gave me ninety-eight days in Sarnia's hospital and almost four years off work. I now am opening an office opposite your Commercial Hotel, which will be opened for work on Thursday. As I trust no visiting of other places to make both ends meet shall ever be necessary by me, each day of the week will find me in the office that I have selected for the dental labors, that I trust to be favored with while a citizen of this place.

Yours, etc.,

DR. R. S. LUDLOW.



## *Correspondence*

---

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA.*

A wordy response in your January number to my letter of November's issue is in need of a simple treatment. A cat's paw, slightly burned in the removal of the monkey's chestnut from the fire, is apt to get into an inflammatory condition, without doing the paw any great damage, or the monkey any particular good.

Mr. Wood's inflammatory spasm will do him no harm if it does not become chronic, and will not do any professor much good unless it results in more good argument and less wobbling reference to everything under the sun except the point at issue. The only thing he said in a long-winded letter that had anything to do with the November letter, was his heroic confession that he did the posting of campaign literature, and that no professor did it.

This confession prepares our minds for information as to who is responsible for allowing him to do it. A little more soul-healing confession might reveal to us why there was no campaigning and no valuable instruction on registration in the Dental College for the recent election. There was also a welcome lack of a certain brand of "tact" which was formerly in painful evidence. This particular brand of tact and a similar brand of common-sense was displayed by Mr. Woods when he pointed to a party campaign, overlooking "Senior's" contention that political campaigning by either party is out of place in any college.

With the exception of the above point, all the remainder of Mr. Woods' letter would have been just as relevant to "Mother Goose" or any nursery rhyme as it was to the subject he was trying to discuss. For instance he might have spared us his egotistical self-effacement in sitting quietly under attacks on his religion, by little fellows like high school principals. It was, of course, a glorious martyrdom, but his subsequent fearlessness in delivering his crushing retorts were positively cruel, if they were so awful as he appears to think them. It is quite possible, however, they were very amusing to every one but himself. Why he should search the December HYA YAKA expecting a violent denunciation of the cartoon in November's issue, from "Senior" and what possible connection it has with the discussion will always remain a mystery to every one but Mr. Woods.

Why did not "Senior" sign his name? Probably because he had just read Webster's definition for egotism ("the too frequent use of the word I,"), and concluded that his name would be the last straw. Besides, after destroying the oneness of interest among the boys, and inflaming their minds against the professors by such an unspeakable expression as "butt in," he had not the heart to display more egotism. Talking about egotism, count up the I's in



Mr. Woods' letter, and also recall that after discrediting "Senior's" experience in Ontario's public schools, he says: "I may be permitted to say a few words from my experience." He proceeds to have his say, not in a few words, but in a dreary stretch of paragraphs, the subject of each one of which is I.

Every one has a right to his opinion. These words had no need of quotation marks, Mr. Woods; not nearly so much as your neat little expression, "Mark you," and its hoary old chum, "In so doing I have no excuse to offer, and no regret to express," which has served in melodrama and on political platforms since the introduction of the printing press.

Taking it all together, Mr. Woods' deductions and his analysis of "Senior's" logic is like the school-boy's work on a compound-complex sentence. He gets bogged in modifiers, and loses subject and predicate.

SENIOR.

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA.*

In the December issue of your paper "One of the Class of '05" says: "The senior class consists of nearly seventy students *legitimately*." It would appear that he has not read the law recently. If I can read correctly, and I think I can, the regulations say, "while a student is at liberty to attend lectures any three out of the four winters included in his indentures, the directors advise that he attend the first, second, and fourth." It rests with him to take the advice of the directors or use his own judgment. Some half dozen or more of us have seen fit to attend the third year in place of the fourth.

I trust the writer of the December article will think twice before he says, "They have no business here." I claim that "*legitimately*" we have as much right here as any man of the '05 class. We are not here through the "nice, accommodating policy of some person or persons." The person or persons to whom no doubt this refers have not even the authority to say that we shall not take advantage of our lawful privilege.

We do not wish, nor yet do we intend to do any "jostling." In the infirmary, we are willing to take our chances with the rest. Neither are we relieved from the "more cumbersome part of the regulations *re* the living down the indenture sentence." We have still before us a year of that student bondage, before we are privileged to take our final examinations. No man was ever yet "compelled to do" other than we are doing.

I regret that the writer of the article should have cast any reflection upon the "Christian spirit" of those in authority. Certainly had he given the subject proper thought, he would have been more careful in his remarks. We are getting only our right, and surely no senior student would deny any one that.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I may say our friend of '05 could not be blamed for his remarks, looking at matters as he did, but



in the future it might be advisable for him to find out what the law is before he again accuses his fellow-students or those in authority of being law-breakers. D. W. M.

---

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA.*

In one of your issues of this session an article appeared over the initials, "W. H. D."

I am the preceptor referred to and the writer is W. H. Doherty, now of Brantford, a former student with me. It was not my intention to take any notice of the article, because I did not wish to enter into a controversy with one of the students in the students' paper. However, on the advice of some of the students, and many of the dentists who know me, I offer the following statement of the facts of the case.

Mr. Doherty's mother came to me to see if I would take him as a student. I agreed to do so on the following terms: 1. He was to give me one hundred dollars at the beginning of his student-ship. 2. If he remained with me during the entire period of three and one half years I was to refund him at least the hundred dollars he had given me. 3. If he left me before the expiration of the three years and a half, he was to forfeit the hundred dollars. An agreement embodying these terms was signed by Mr. Doherty and myself. Mr. Doherty spent his freshman year in college, and the time between that and his junior year in my office to my entire satisfaction.

At the end of his junior year he wanted to know what arrangements we were going to make for the year and a half when he would be out of school. I drew his attention to our agreement, but told him that I would be willing to give him five dollars a week, which for seventy-eight weeks (a year and a half) would make three hundred and ninety dollars. I not only offered to give him back his hundred dollars (which I agreed to do), but an additional two hundred and ninety dollars. Mr. Doherty wanted me to pay him ten dollars a week, seven hundred and eighty dollars in all—his own one hundred dollars and six hundred and eighty dollars in addition. I told Mr. Doherty that I could not pay him that amount, as I was assured he could not earn it for me. He said he had been offered more in Brantford than I offered him, and he went there.

I transferred his articles and our relationship as student and preceptor ceased. When Mr. Doherty came to me he had a first-class certificate, had gone through the Model School, and had taught nearly two years. He was certainly mature enough to know the bargain he was making. This is a plain statement of the facts, and I am perfectly willing to abide by the judgment of either students or graduates. Yours, very truly,

Feb. 11th., 1905.

A. W. THORNTON.





PROF. THORNTON, BOSS BRIDGE-BUILDER, AND HIS SOPHOMORE GANG PREPARE FOR THE SPRING FRESHET.



## *Sports.*

---

### Hockey

---

#### Seniors vs. Sophomores

The first game of the Beattie Nesbitt trophy was contested for by the Senior class and Sophomore class of the Dental College.

The supporters of both teams were there, also many Freshmen, who came not as supporters, but to size up the respective strengths of the teams. The Sophomores were confident of victory and the Seniors were eager to show them that without any practice they would show their superiority. John D. Pettigrew held the whistle, and his strict and impartial decisions won the admiration of the rooters and at no time was he in danger of being mobbed by the enthusiastic supporters. The Seniors started in with a rush and and soon had the puck in the Sophomores' territory, where it remained the most of the time during the first half without even once landing between the posts.

The Senior team, owing to their lack of practice and the close checking of the Sophomores, could not shoot the puck and so were unable to pile up a large score in the first half.

Wood tried to stop the puck with his face, but received a deep cut in the *labiam superiorem*, which necessitated his seeking medical assistance. However, the game must continue, and Gorman was forced into service and the first half resulted in no scoring by either teams. The second half saw the Sophomores playing hard for a goal, and during this half they managed to score twice. With a little practice the Seniors would easily defeat the second year men, as their players use their head and bodies to great advantage. Special reference should be made to the defence of the Seniors, who so successfully warded off the incessant attacks upon their goals.

McDonald, in goal, made many brilliant stops, and if he were a little stouter the puck would be unable to evade him. Cook at point proved a stone wall to the Sophomores' forward line, and it was only when he was replacing a broken stick they could get past him. Caverhill, at cover-point, was everywhere, and his lightning rushes down the ice took the breath from the spectators. Elliott was prominent on left wing, but had no desire to land the puck between the posts. Holmes, at centre, was conspicuous at being everywhere except where the puck was, and Adams had dissolved partnership with the rubber early in the game. Gorman also was on the ice and proved the star of the forward line and his manoeuvres with the puck kept the Sophomores in a trance.

The Sophomores made a lucky hit when they chose McMahon for goal, as the Seniors found it impossible to get the puck between



the posts for his feet. Muir, at point, proved equal to his position, although often mistaking a Senior's shins for the puck. Crawford, the Varsity man, kept the Seniors guessing when he came down the ice, but Bill was there and also Cook, and Joe went back to his position a wiser boy. The forward line of the Sophomores were players of note and should have piled up a score to retain their reputation. Their line-up on paper looks strong. Hertel, the centre man, from Dutton; Childerhose, the fast wing man, from Somewhereback; Martin, at cover, an ex-Ottawa man, and Lindsay, an old Quebec forward, were the strength of their forward division. The second game of the series is between the Sophomores and Freshies, and is being looked forward to as one of the greatest of the Beattie Nesbitt cup games.

---

### **Sophomores vs. Freshmen**

January 27th saw the confident Sophomores and the meek Freshies march forth to Varsity rink to play the second game of the Cup series. The Sophomores, elated over their success with the Seniors, were eager to show the students of the College their ability to wipe out the boastings of the Freshmen, and thus become the possessors of the cup and establish in the college a reputation as a sporty class. Possibly they would have done so had they not changed the line-up of their team and thereby weakened themselves. However, the Freshies won on their merits and the confident Sophomores found out when it was too late that the first year men could rough it and also play hockey.

Before the game was called one of the Freshies (who had wisely brought along his camera) thought it wise to take a snapshot of his favorites in case some of their number were missing at the expiration of time. The Sophomores also took the hint, no doubt to send to the city papers a photo of the winners of the Beattie Nesbitt trophy. Wood officiated in the capacity of referee and was several times in danger of being mobbed by the infuriated supporters of the Sophomores, and at the close of the game was protected by a body guard of worthy Seniors and escorted to the college unharmed.

The game was called, and after a short warning to both teams the puck was faced. The Sophomores forgot to play hockey in their determination to rough it and break the spirits and limbs of the Freshies. McMahon, of the Sophomores, was perhaps the greatest offender and was sent to the fence three times during the game. The Freshies, however, played hard and many shots were poured on their opponents' goal until at last Pettigrew notched one from a beautiful shot from the wing. The second game was also scored by the first year men, although the Sophomores thought otherwise, but did not ask to have the goal umpire removed. Before half time was called the Sophomores succeeded in scoring.

The second half saw both teams out to win, and in a short time



the Freshmen again scored, which again was disclaimed by the Sophomores. They refused to continue the play and the Freshmen scored again. Shortly before time was up the Sophomores, who were playing hard to pull out a victory, scored, and the score ended—Freshmen, 5; Sophomores, 2. This does not give the Freshmen the Cup, as the regulations call for three games, and they must meet the Senior seven.

---

### **Dentals vs. Trinity**

The Dental hockey team, as in previous years, commenced the Jennings Cup series by a victory. They met the Trinity team in the first round, and showed their superiority by defeating them by a score of 6 to 2. Trinity was an unknown quantity to the other teams, and the Dentals took no chances from the face-off of the puck. The referee chosen for the game failed to put in an appearance, and Mr. Hare, manager of the rink, officiated in his place. His rulings were impartial and satisfactory to both teams. The Dental defence put up a good game, and Hertel, in goal, distinguished himself by the clever manner in which he relieved his goal. Chalmers, at point, made a stone wall defence, and was ably supported by Crawford, at cover-point, and easily broke up the combination of the Trinity forwards. In the first half he received a gash on the nose which forced him to retire. He was replaced by Bleakley, who played the position well. Cheney and Pettigrew were the stars of the forward line, and their combination rushes were loudly applauded by the spectators. Gorman made his initial appearance in a Dental costume and showed up to good advantage, and with a little more practice will be a great source of strength to the forward line. Elliott played the boards well, but showed lack of practice, and was unable to withstand the pace. The Trinity team had a strong defence, but were weak on the forward line, and trusted to individual rushes for their scores. English was the star of the team and to him is due the credit of their score, and also the small score of the Dental team. Cheney received a blow on the eye during the second half, but was able to finish the game.

---

### **Dentals vs. Victoria**

The Dental team, winners of group C, met the fast Victoria team, the winners of group A, to determine which team should enter the semi-finals. Both teams were confident of victory from the start, and it was anybody's game till the final blow of the whistle.

The Dentals were considerably weakened by the absence of Cheney. Bleakley (who replaced Elliott), and Martin at centre made an entirely new combination, and the forwards were unable to do any effective work in the way of combination. Dur-



ing the first half the Dentals had the better of the play and harassed their opponents' goal continually, but on account of the strong defence of the Victorias were unable to notch more than two goals.

By a mix-up of Dental players in front of their goal, Victoria easily scored, and just before half time was called they tied the score.

In the second half the Victorias had the better of the play, and the Dental forwards were unable to get in any kind of combination, and when the puck was passed a Victoria player invariably got it.

Pettigrew was closely checked and was unable to play his usual game; although he worked hard, he appeared to be taking a day off. Bleakley, at right wing, played a hard game, but was not effective in shooting. Martin, at centre, was of little assistance to his team, as he was unable to get away with the puck. Gorman played a steady game at cover, and Crawford at cover-point played his usual good game. Chalmers played hard, but was too prone to take the man and lose the puck, which was very costly several times. Hertel, in goal, played a good game and up to the average. Victoria has a well-balanced team and should land the cup. The score ended: Dentals, 3; Victorias, 5. Victorias have gone through the series without a single defeat, but have been disqualified for playing Davidson, who has played with Stratford Junior O.H.A. team, which makes him ineligible to play in the intercollege games. A new schedule will be drawn up, and the Dental team will have a good chance to win the trophy.

---

### Inside the Net

Huffman makes a good attendant, and his medical advice is eagerly sought by the lacerated hockeyist.

We were glad to see Dr. Thornton take an interest in our team and attend the games.

Messrs. A. E. Wark and William Jarrett took in the Dental defeat by Victorias, and longed for younger days, when they were stars at the game.

Mr. William Elmer Hambly decided not to play hockey this winter on account of busy afternoons in the prosthetic room.

We were sorry at not seeing the Senior line-up, mentioned in last month's HYA YAKA, on the ice. Some wag has said that so hot a bunch would melt the ice.

It is reported that the Freshmen will refuse to play the Seniors on the ground that they are professional men.



## *Locals.*

---

“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE.”

Garland—“I think a gold crown would be too visible.”

Had the mummy any ivory pivot teeth, Alex, or one maid?

“Say, Doctor, shall I take out this pulp by the “*flunk*” method?”—Rutherford.

“Please, Dr. Webster, those boys in the back are giving me the Ha! Ha!”—Callum.

Dr. W. E. W.—“Say, Hull, what’s your combination?”

Hull—“Three on the red, one on the blue.”

Mr. Drover, who is putting the finishing touches to his course this year, was Dr. Fred Capon’s mechanical assistant for ten years.

To clean old rubber files.—Moisten thoroughly with chloroform, and then run a stiff brush wheel over them on the lathe. They are then like new.

Dr. Mackenzie—“There was a time when the sharks were the lords of mankind.”

Matheson—“They are yet.”

Black—“Falstaff, what are you looking at me like that for?”

Duffin—“How do I look? *Wise?* ”

Black—“You had better be careful, or you will look otherwise.”

---

Buy your  
**HATS** from **J. L. Applegath & Son**

**145-147 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

We give 10 per cent. discount to students. We do a mail order business and prepay express. Write for catalogue.



There are a lot of young looking men in the Senior Class who should grow beards to impress the public. Rutherford's success in this direction should inspire others.

Freshman—"Say Doc., will this do?"

Dr. A. E. W. (caustically)—"Don't call me 'Doc.' Do you take me for a quack or a horse fancier?"

Kinsman—"I can't go on working until I get a demonstrator."

Young Patient—"Can't you borrow one?"

Coupland—"Why is a toast-master at a banquet like artificial teeth?"

Freshman—"Because they fill in the gap between the jaws."

Still the Freshman succeeded in getting in the Infirmary photo, and bought one; but no one would take him for a Senior, nevertheless: he doesn't look anxious enough."

Phrenologist (making chart of Sophomore's head)—"You see, this young man's head has developed since he started his college course. This development is quite perceptible, and in general terms is known as the 'swelled head.'"

The HYA YAKA third annual At-Home was held this year in the Temple Building, February 15th, and proved to be a success in every way. This little dance is growing in popularity, a larger number of students attending than in former years.

"Here, kid, slide over to the tap and wash this rubber dam and bring it back *clean*."

B—d—e C—K

Patient obeys.

Get the Habit of buying your  
GENT'S FURNISHINGS from

**C. E. Goodman**

See his Full Dress Shirts (open back and front) \$1.00

Phone Main 2018

=

=

302½ Yonge Street



**Sporting Goods   Chas. Stark & Co.   Athletic Supplies**

**232 YONGE STREET, TORONTO**

---

A familiar figure around the Dental College was seen taking a prominent part in the Conservative rally in honor of Mr. Whitney with his spirit lamp lashed to a broomstick. Joe followed the band, stepping high, and ever and anon shouting his favorite cry, "Erin go bragh."

The team for the Senior Class, as announced in our last issue, has been unable, up to the present, to arrange a game. The line-up, no doubt, appeared too formidable for any other to compete, despite the assurances of H. E. Elliot that all opponents would be handled quite gently.

The Freshmen, in no wise cast down by the glowing reports from the Sophomores, sent one of their number to the Broadview Rink one night, and his report was very satisfactory. He succeeded in skating each of the twenty-three numbers with a different young lady, and up to the time of going to press the Freshman record stands.

Mr. S. M. Thomas' popularity with the fair sex is becoming more marked as the term progresses. It is not an infrequent occurrence to see a group of ladies surrounding his chair, all agog, while Sam performs intricate operations with the aid of his reliable Daviot engine, pausing now and then to smile at one of his admirers. We would predict a successful practice for Mr. Thomas.

Messrs. Jackson and M. A. McCartney were the representatives from the Dental College on the Victoria Glee and Mandolin Club during their tour to Oshawa, Port Hope, Peterboro', Lindsay and Stouffville. They report a most enjoyable week with their club, and seem to prefer touring and exercising their musical talents, to that of performing dental operations and attending lectures.



Hockey Hockey **STARK'S** Hockey Boxing  
Sticks Boots Skates Gloves

## SWEATERS IN ANY COLORS

Dr. A. E. W. to Grant—"Remember that filling? Of course I do. I can remember fillings some of the boys put in five years ago."

Dr. Eckel—"Go wan now! I bet you can't remember any of mine."

Dr. A. E. W.—"Can't I? Why, I remember that beautiful gold filling you inserted that cracked down the centre."

Dr. Eckel—"Well, you needn't give it away in a crowd."

Through the columns of the HYA YAKA the members of the Sophomore Class desire to express their appreciation of the services of Mr. Bushnell as demonstrator in crown and bridge work. Mr. Bushnell proved himself to be the friend of the students in every way. He was prompt and regular in his attendance, and was always willing to render the assistance he could. His practical knowledge of crown and bridge work enabled him to intelligently criticize the work of the students. His interest in the work and his genial manner have won for him the respect of every member of the class.

### IT'S COMING.

Freshman—"Is that all right, Mr. Nash?"

Dem.—"Well, I'll tell you. That's not so bad—*it's coming.*"

Freshman—"Will that do, Doctor?"

Dr. W. Ellis—"Do you see that? That will make a nice plate if you take a little off here. *It's coming.*"

Freshman—"How is that, Mr. Coupland?"

Dem.—"Well, it might be better there. *It's coming nicely.*"

Freshman—"Is that the least bit like it, Doctor?"

Dr. A. E. W.—"It's nearly done for there; well, try it; *it's coming; fire ahead.*"



## SIMPSON BROS.

Photographers



Special Rates to Students.

Phone Main 1815

357

Yonge Street

## PARK BROS.

Photographers



Phone Main  
1269

328½  
Yonge Street



**SHIRTS      COLLARS  
UNDERWEAR  
NECKWEAR   GLOVES**

*Everything in Gentlemen's High-Class  
Furnishings*

**Sylvester & Co.**

**452 1-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

Four doors north of College Street.



## Dancing Classes

Beginners accepted at any time.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Academy Established 1887.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS

**GROUND FLOOR FORUM BUILDING**

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

**S. M. EARLY, Principal**

PHONE MAIN 4895

## AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

J. H. COLLINS

W. J. McCAUSLAND

**ELECTRO-PLATING**

**—AND—**

**METAL SPINNING**

**POLISHING, OXYDIZING, LACQUERING**

MANUFACTURING IN METAL GOODS.

**87 Richmond Street W., TORONTO**

**DOCTORS'**

**BRASS  
SIGNS**

**Ruby Glass Signs**

**G. BOOTH & SON**

**21 Adelaide St. W.  
TORONTO**



# The HYA YAKA

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1905.

No. 6.

---

## Gold Inlay\*

BY F. W. HOW, D.D.S.

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—I have been requested to speak to you for a few moments on "Gold Inlays," which are entitled to a very much larger range and place in our every-day practice than they are given by the majority of dentists of to-day. Amalgam and gold fillings and crowns are inserted only too often where gold inlays would answer a very much better purpose, and the fault is ours, not the patient's. There are, of course, many patients who object to the price of a gold inlay, where, according to their view of the matter, an amalgam filling would do just as well, and we are often too prone to let them have their own way, instead of giving a few words of explanation and advice, so as to educate them up to the higher and more artistic phases of dentistry.

It is not my purpose this evening to describe any especially new or quick method of making a gold inlay, nor any one particular, seldom-seen case, but merely to discuss the construction of the practical, useful inlay such as we are most likely to meet in our every-day work in the infirmary or in our practice afterward.

Before proceeding to the construction of a gold inlay, let us consider for a moment the locations and circumstances where this kind of work is most strongly indicated. In such cases: (1) Where the cavity is so large that the loss of time to both operator and patient, necessary for the insertion of a gold filling would be too great; (2) where the nervous strain of so long an operation would task too greatly either operator or patient; (3) where it is impossible to keep out the moisture for any length of time; (4) where the remaining walls of the tooth are too frail to stand the stress of the mallet; (5) where the tooth tissue is of that soft, chalky nature so prone to crumble away under the strain of the plugger; (5) where the peridental membrane is impaired and the tooth sore to the touch.

Gold inlays are confined almost entirely to the posterior teeth, but may here be used in all surfaces to advantage: (1) In large occlusal cavities; (2) in buccal cavities where it is difficult to manipulate the plugger on account of lack of access; (3) in

---

\* Read at meeting of Royal Dental Society, Dec. 15th, 1904.



large proximo-occlusal cavities; in this case use the step form of cavity preparation; (4) in large cavities involving the occlusal and either one two, three or four walls. These are the cases which are often crowned where an inlay would work to better advantage.

In preparing the cavity for gold inlays, the same rules are followed as for porcelain, with the exception that the margins are bevelled. The reason for so doing is to allow the gold to extend over and cover up the margins, thus preventing the exposure and dissolution of the cement. If these comparatively thin margins are burnished while the cement is still soft, and the inlay kept under constant and firm pressure till the cement is well set, perfect results can be obtained.

We now come down to the actual construction. Burnish a matrix of pure gold, No. 30, in the ordinary method, or by the impression method. This latter method is very practicable in cases where the cavity extends up under the gum to such an extent that it is very difficult to obtain a perfect matrix by merely burnishing. It is also applicable for large cavities where the matrix has a tendency to spring and it is impossible to hold the matrix tightly in place while burnishing all the margins.

*Impression Method.*—Dry the cavity, soap-stone it thoroughly to prevent adhesion of cement; mix some  $\text{HNO}_2$  and soap-stone, and add liquid. Mix thoroughly and knead with the fingers, which have previously been dipped in soap-stone. Insert into the cavity, allow it to set, and then remove. Soap-stone the impression thoroughly, and then run some more oxyphosphate of a different color into it. When this has set, separate the model from the impression and we have a perfect model of part of the tooth and the cavity. This is then invested in plaster-paris in the cup of the swedging machine, leaving only the cavity and a margin of a little over one-sixteenth of an inch all around. When the plaster has become hard, a matrix can very easily be burnished to fit the cavity. When fairly well burnished, put wet cotton into the cavity and put the cup into the swedging machine and swedge. We now have a matrix which fits the model perfectly, and if this is put into the cavity in the tooth and reburnished, any slight defects due to shrinkage or expansion of the oxyphosphate may be overcome.

We now have the matrix in perfect adaptation to the walls of the cavity, and the next question is how to remove it without changing its shape. In simple cavities this can be done quite readily by the pliers alone, but in more difficult cases it will be found advantageous to introduce soft compound or gutta percha into the cavity. Let this harden and remove. The matrix will come away with the substance. It is then invested in investment material, leaving only a very slight margin free;



22k. solder is then flowed into the matrix till it is as full as required, and your inlay is made. This is then cemented into the cavity, and after the cement has thoroughly set, it is ground to proper occlusion and then polished.

*Proximo-Occlusal.*—In proximo-occlusal cavities, after the matrix has been burnished and set in place, a good method to follow is to pack wax, soft impression compound or gutta percha into the cavity, completely filling up the proximal space. This is then trimmed to restore the natural shape of the tooth, contact point, etc. It is then removed along with the matrix and invested in investment material, which is flowed up around the wax or gutta percha on all sides save the occlusal surface. The wax is removed after the impression material has set, and solder is flowed into the cup-like hole to required amount.

The inlay can then be polished before it is inserted into the cavity, but great care must be exercised not to injure the margins. The occlusal surface is ground and polished after insertion in order to obtain correct occlusion.

In larger cavities, involving the occlusal and one or more of the walls, a slightly different method is often advisable. After the matrix is burnished and set in place, take a mush bit in impression compound, run and set up on the articulator. The remaining part of the tooth is then built up in wax as before-mentioned, and the inlay made in exactly the same way. The inlay is then fitted into the cavity in the plaster model on the articulator and the occlusal surface is ground to the proper articulation. The whole inlay may now be polished before being inserted into the cavity in the tooth.

*Moss Fibre Inlay.*—Perhaps the most popular method of solid gold inlay construction is the one in which moss fibre gold is used. The method can be used in nearly all cases to very good advantage. Burnish the matrix either in Au. or Pt., in the ordinary method, and then on it fill up the cavity with moss fibre Au. to the required size and shape. This can be very quickly done, as the gold is used in very large pieces and is packed comparatively loosely. When the natural shape of the tooth has been restored, remove the filling and matrix from the cavity and invest in the ordinary way. The removal of filling and matrix from the cavity in the tooth can be accomplished in some cases merely with the pliers alone; while in other cases an explorer will be found a great help. Stick the point of the explorer down into the gold on one side of the filling and catch hold of the matrix with the pliers on the other side of the filling, and gently tease out. In other cases two explorers can be used to even better advantage than either of the other two ways. When the investment material has hardened, trim till quite small and then set on wire gauze over benzine flame and heat till quite dry and till thoroughly well heated all through. Then add a little borax and several small pieces of solder and heat from below with the



blow-pipe till the solder flows into the gold. Immediately add more solder if required and keep on so doing till the moss fibre Au. will absorb no more. If the heat has been sufficient and has been kept constant, we shall then have a uniformly solid inlay throughout. This form of inlay construction is a very good one, being both quick and accurate, and having the additional advantage that, inasmuch as the malleting of the moss fibre gold down on to the matrix in the cavity tends to burnish the matrix more perfectly into the cavity, less time and care has to be expended in the burnishing of the matrix in the first place.

*Retention.*—We now come to the retention of this kind of inlay in the cavity. There are several methods of obtaining retention, but for simple cases the easiest method I have found is to drill dove-tail holes in the cavity side of the inlay, with a good sharp drill in the engine.

*Post Inlay.*—A more secure method than this is the use of posts of iridio platinum the size and number of which depending on the circumstances. In ordinary bicuspid inlays, where no step is used, one post is often all that is required. If a step cavity is formed it is better to use two posts, one on the gingival and one on the pulpal. The number, size and location of the posts depends so much on the circumstances that it is almost impossible to lay down any definite rule. In passing, I may remind you that it is not at all necessary for the tooth to be devitalized before inserting a post, as small posts can be inserted to great advantage without endangering the life of the tooth. If the tooth is devitalized, larger posts can be used. In some cases it will be found easier of manipulation, and also stronger, to use one post bent into a V-shape, each end of the post going down a root canal.

After the canals or pits have been prepared for the reception of the post, and the latter tried in to insure the fit, remove them and burnish the matrix into the cavity. This completed, puncture the matrix over the openings of the pits and insert the posts, leaving a part of post sticking up through the matrix into the cavity. Next, pack some soft compound into the cavity, and when cold draw out, bringing the matrix and pins out with it in perfect relation to one another. Run investment material around post and matrix, remove compound and solder. Try into the cavity again and reburnish. The inlay is then constructed according to the case and requirements in one of the ways above-mentioned. This style of an inlay makes an excellent filling, being exceedingly difficult to dislodge, and having at the same time all the advantages possible with any gold inlay.

*Box Inlay.*—Before concluding, gentlemen, let me call your attention for a few moments to what is called a "box inlay." It derives its name, no doubt, from its being more or less hollow with but one small opening. Into this opening the cement is packed until the space inside is filled, so you have a splendid



method of attachment. The construction of a box inlay differs considerably from the ordinary inlay, and is much more difficult to make.

Burnish your matrix in the regular way and insert into the cavity. Then on top of it introduce impression compound, and carve this to restore the natural shape of the lost part of the tooth. This completed, remove matrix and compound from the cavity and set up on a plaster of paris base. No. 30 Au. can now be burnished over the compound to proper shape and trimmed to meet the matrix. This done, remove the compound and tack the newly burnished gold to the matrix with 22k solder.

The whole is now invested in investment material with the matrix side up. A hole is punctured in the matter and 20k solder dropped in. Heat is then applied from below till the solder runs. If more solder is needed, add till sufficient has been used to insure a good layer of the same over all sides of the inlay.

Another commonly used, but rather lengthy method, of constructing a box inlay is to first burnish the matrix into the cavity, then take a mush bite, and run the models and mount on an articulator. The matrix has, of course, come out with the impression composition. You now have a perfect model of the cavity and tooth, with the matrix in it, on one part of the articulator, and the model of the occluding tooth or teeth on the other portion. Oil these latter to prevent cohesion when they are pressed into the soft plaster, which is run on the gold matrix to completely fill up the cavity. When hard, separate and curve up the plaster in the cavity to restore the natural shape, contour and occlusion of the lost portion of the tooth. This done, obtain a die and counter die of it in metal and swedge up a piece of 30-32 gauge Au. Remove the plaster from the matrix and trim the swedged piece of gold to fit the matrix. When fitted, invest the whole affair, including the matrix, in investment material, with the matrix side up. Puncture a hole in this and flow in solder until nearly full.

Another method of obtaining the same end in quicker time is to burnish No. 60 Au. to the plaster, which was carved to proper shape, trim to meet matrix, invest and finish in the same way. This method does away with the mallot die and counter die.



**Y. M. C. A.**

The Young Men's Christian Association of our College held a meeting early in March for the election of officers for next session and a general summing up of the work of this session. It was thought by some members of the Committee that this important work has not the support it should have from many of our students, simply because the real worth and workings were not sufficiently understood. I shall endeavor, through the columns of the HYA YAKA, to give a few of the many features which claim the hearty co-operation of every student and member of the faculty in its support.

I need not elaborate on the work of the general or provincial Y.M.C.A., the spread of which is one of the marked features of the times. The work done for men employed on the railroads and in large centres of population is very apparent; in fact, there is an increasing demand from all centres, and especially from the West, for Associations, especially along the main line of the C.P.R. and at divisional points; and scores of the smaller cities and towns in the East are agitating for similar organizations. As a result of this agitation there will be a decided advance in Y.M.C.A. effort in Canada, and a Dominion Conference has been called in Montreal on April 5th, 6th and 7th, to consider the advisability of arranging for a Dominion organization. Our General Secretary, Mr. A. Cameron, will likely represent the University of Toronto Y.M.C.A. at this meeting.

The Student Y.M.C.A. Movement is by no means of recent origin. It is one of the oldest and largest Christian student movements in the world, although its field embraces two of the youngest nations. In North America it is far more extensive than any other intercollegiate organization, whether athletic, literary, fraternal, political or religious. The field comprises some 1,200 student centres, with an enrolment of about 200,000 students. Of this number about 45,000 are members. It is the principal factor, and in many cases the only factor, which stands for the cultivation of the moral and religious in the institutions of higher learning. This is especially true of non-denominational universities and colleges.

The immediate objects of the movement are: To bring students to Christ; to develop in them a strong type of Christian character; to have them take up a systematic Bible study; to enlist them for active Christian work; in short, to make men "better Christians because they are students, and better students because they are Christians." These objects are being attained, for not only is it true that there are now more Christians in the colleges than in the preceding generations, but the number of students who are being led into Christian life continues to in-



crease. In our own U. of T. Association this was strongly evidenced in November last, when Mr. J. R. Mott addressed meetings of students, and so deeply moved were the men who were brought into touch with him by means of our faculty associations, that over one hundred stood up and expressed their determination to live the Christian life.

The Associations are training schools. They take young men at an age and in an occupation when the church is most apt to lose them, and send them back, a few years later, to do more systematic and aggressive work than ever. They develop the students' power of initiative, call forth their executive ability, and familiarize them with the most approved methods of individual and associated Christian work. The Association helps them to form right habits of prayer, Bible study, religious meditation and Christian stewardship. This is clearly seen in our U. of T. Y.M.C.A., where many groups of men living in the same house, or in the same locality, meet for systematic Bible study under the leadership of one of their number. There is also a normal class, as it were, where the leaders of these classes meet with a leader, from whom suggestions are received. It was the aim of the Chairman of the Bible Study Department of our Y.M.C.A., Mr. Wilkinson, to begin this system in our College this session. Because of the difficulty in forming classes it had to be abandoned, but we trust will be taken up next year by the incoming Executive.

Up to last session the Y.M.C.A. of R.C.D.S. conducted its own business entirely, as did the Meds., Arts, Victoria, etc., but last spring it was considered advisable to unite them under the University of Toronto Association. Although this organization is yet in its infancy, enough has been done to prove the wisdom of the step taken at that time. The men from the different faculties have been drawn together more closely. The work of getting out the "hand-book" is facilitated. Better arrangements can be made for the University sermons, which have been so much appreciated by the students. The sums of money used for missionary purposes are united and are much more than when given by the several Executives, as formerly. One of the most obvious facts brought to the attention of the students by this union is the absolute necessity of a building which will, to some degree, at least, be worthy of our University. So keenly has this been felt that on March 11th the Executive of the U. of T. Y.M.C.A. appointed a committee which has the work of this new building in hand.

The Y.M.C.A. of our own College has not been very aggressive. Perhaps we of the Executive have been at fault; perhaps we have not received your support as you might have given it. Nevertheless, we have had a very satisfactory session. Our Sabbath morning Bible Class, though not attended by many, has been very gratifying and a source of great help to those who have



availed themselves of the privilege. Dr. Davidson, B.A., who has been our class-leader, has taken up the life of Christ as men would study the life of any great man, allowing the great truths and lessons to work into their lives, thus making them the better and stronger for their work. We assisted in forming a purse, which was presented to our General Secretary, Mr. J. A. McPherson, B.A., who was transferred to Hong Kong, where he holds a similar position. We have granted sums for missionary purposes, and shall be able to send one man to the annual mid-summer convention of students at Northfield, and one to a similar convention at Lakeside, Ohio, this summer. There are many sides of this important work, such as the Volunteer Student Movement, enthusiastic meetings of which, many will remember, were held in Toronto three years ago; or the relation to national and civic life, etc.; or the vast missionary contributions, \$30,000 to \$40,000 being given yearly, etc.; but I cannot begin to touch on them. I hope that sufficient is given to give some idea of the vastness and supreme importance of Y.M.C.A. work in the colleges of Canada and the United States. P. T. C.

## *Correspondence*

*To the Editor of THE HYA YAKA*

In your last number there appeared a reply to an article over my initials, in the October issue. In his reply, A. W. T. states that I wrote the October article, a fact which I hoped was quite plain, admits that he is the preceptor referred to, and gives a "plain statement of the facts."

Had his statement included *all* the facts and been "plain," I would have nothing more to say, as in giving it, he would have done simply what I tried to do before. However, he leaves out interesting facts, is somewhat incorrect in others, and whether intentionally or not, so manipulates others that they may leave a wrong impression.

When I indentured, I signed the agreement he gives. At the time he was profuse in his promises to "do the square thing," and I have later correspondence in which he states that "I knew him well enough to know that he would do the fair thing." It was in the belief that this spirit was sincere that I signed the agreement.

Shortly after my Freshman year he voluntarily offered me "\$5 a week anyway," for the following year, when I would be out. When I wrote him at the end of my Junior year regarding it, he deliberately broke the verbal promise he had made, and refused to guarantee anything, at the same time presenting a small pistol at my head in the shape of the intimation that my



deposit was there, and if I objected, I lost it. It was only after I flatly refused to enter his office again on those terms that he renewed his broken promise and offered \$5 per week, without the "anyway." This sum included the deposit of \$100, which was to be returned in weekly instalments, together with the salary he might give. It meant a salary from him of \$3.70 per week and the weekly instalment of my deposit.

A. W. T. had my services for two months the summer before I indentured, for the summer before my Freshman year, and for the summer between my Freshman and Junior years. He also had the use of the deposit for two years. I held that, in view of this, if he did the "fair thing," he would pay me at least my expenses during the term I was out. Had he done so I would in all probability have been with him yet; \$3.70 would not do so, and to accept meant that every week I was at a financial loss. I explained that it was not fair to hold me to my guarantee and give me less than my expenses, and that if he persisted, he would force me out. This seemed to be his idea of the "fair thing," and I departed, leaving the deposit behind. It might seem that it would have been policy to take the \$3.70 and save my guarantee, but it was so plain to me that A. W. T. was blind to what was fair, that I preferred losing the deposit to living for a year and a half in an atmosphere that could not henceforth be very harmonious. That I forfeited the deposit without having any other office in view must, to a certain extent at least, prove that there was something radically wrong with A. W. T.'s idea of the "fair thing." Although one might take from his article that I left to accept a better offer, such was not the case. When I wrote stating positively that I would not be back, it was not until over two months later that I received and accepted another offer.

While I strongly question A. W. T.'s fairness in the matter, it is true that he did say, "if I could do better elsewhere he would wish me God-speed." There is a problem in mathematics I have as yet failed to solve. How long would it take one to get rich wishing others "God-speed," if each one left \$100 and a few months' services behind?

That A. W. T. himself has doubts as to the fairness of his dealing is quite plain from the last paragraph of his reply, in which, after giving a list of my scholastic attainments, he says, "I was mature enough to know the bargain I was making." In other words, and to use a slang expression, if I "got did," it was my own fault, I should have known better. I have wakened up to that fact, and it seems like adding the proverbial last straw for A. W. T. to rub it in.

W. H. D.







# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

---

*Editor-in-Chief*, A. E. WARK, '05.

*Associate Editors*: E. J. HAMBLY, '05; R. M. LARGE, '05.

*Local Editor*, W. H. CAVERHILL, '05.

*Ass't. Local Editor*, E. R. ZIMMERMAN, '05.

*Sporting Editor*, H. WOOD, '05.

*Ass't. Sporting Editor*, W. C. MCCARTNEY, '05.

*Rep. of Graduates*, DR. O. N. LESLIE, '04.

*Rep. of Undergraduates*, W. H. DOHERTY, '06.

*Secretary*: W. J. BUSHNELL, '05.

*Treasurer*: R. M. GRAHAM, '07.

---

*Business Manager*, W. C. WICKETT, '05

*Assistant Business Manager*, W. BONNEY, '05.

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1905.

No. 6.

---

## Editorials.

---

### The Convention

---

The city of conventions, in the conventional way, had its annual Ontario Dental Convention at a somewhat unconventional time, March 13th to 16th. Harping on a well-worn string, this is a city of conventions, because "Toronto," according to some obscure authority, is a word, meaning in some obscure Indian tongue, which has pretty well ceased to wag, a place of meeting. It is a sad thought to obtrude here amidst convention talk, that any tongue has ceased to wag, when we remember that the word convention, according to any authority obscure enough, means a place of wagging tongues.

The convention was a success in point of numbers, and more from the point of material presented by different essayists, the discussions following their presentation and the number of clinics. We refrain from criticizing the clinics, almost entirely for the reason that we are incapable, but a trifle because we didn't see them. The only criticism to be offered we refrain from, because it was offered by a Freshman who passed the Infirmary portals undisguised, and was taken for a practitioner. No desire exists to discourage clinicians and future conventions. The Seniors would have enjoyed very much the privilege of seeing the clinics. They would probably have picked up much useful



information, but they realize that those having the best right were too numerous to leave them room.

One thing they did see, and they are still feeling meekly awe-stricken, and perhaps shocked. It was that model dental laboratory. A dentist owning such a museum could sell out, and suffocate his neighbors with his opulence. If the office boy misbehaved, he could be turned loose in the laboratory, and he would be a most disappointing boy if he failed to electrocute himself. Smoke and profanity would depart by the exits, carrying the lathe dust—but what a shame it would be to mix plaster in such an environment. Here electricity does everything except what compressed air accomplishes. It even lights the gas. This laboratory would make any dentist happy, and it demonstrates effectually that a man living up to the possibilities of modern dentistry must be an electrician in addition to his other mechanical versatility.

One thing was sadly lacking. It was not due to the negligence of the Managing Committee, but simply to the heartlessness and the inconceivable, almost grasping nature of the exhibitors. It does seem hard that any combination of circumstances should make it impossible for students and practitioners, students especially, to gather up at least a chaff-basket full each of cements, mouth washes, etc. Conditions like these are sure to discourage the progress of dental science and education. It must be acknowledged that this discouraging circumstance was offset to a great extent. There was no danger of anyone bumping rudely against or of being hurt by the glare of the sunny atmosphere, for the blue, impalpable breath of the ten-center softened the garish light and spread a broad mantle of thankfulness and content over everybody. It is worth being a student at convention times, so that one may experience the exquisite anticipation of being a practitioner. Probably it is worth being a practitioner so that one may come back to the old haunts with the prospect of meeting some of the congenial spirits who used to haunt them. There can be no doubt that these conventions, beside being a help educationally, are a sort of annual fraternizing focus to which busy men migrate for a couple of days to renew their youth and get a stronger grip to hold their work when they go back to it. It is perhaps a somewhat significant fact that those men who have the strongest grip on success in their profession are the men who seem to think that this annual renewing of their strength is an important and necessary thing.



## Backward Glances

---

Looking backward is good training for the necessary occupation of looking forward, and for two reasons, because, if the past is worth examining it will be a source of strength as an encouraging prophet of the future. If the past is filled with deeds which bulk up slowly and efforts poorly designed and weakly executed, these will stand as an incentive to better work and greater endeavor for the future.

A few weeks now will bring the end that seemed once so far in the future that its distance could compare only with the hopes of our long-stocking days. This end is still far away for some, but even they have gone far enough to have a vista behind them. Standing where we are, a line of opposing forces, or at least things opposite in character, stretches backward to the horizon of memory. In the foreground, deeds and thoughts and desires stand out distinctly. Each yesterday and day before, each week and its predecessor, each month and the one whose heir it was, lapse with a softened outline, blending their hard lines and sharp angles into gentle curves and indistinct forms until, on the skyline of mental retrospect, nothing is altogether harsh, but all things mingle kindly. Yet, in spite of the rosy tint and harmonious form of things in distant view, we know that when they filled the screen of what we used to call Now their tints were sometimes gray, their outlines often discordant, and their meanings quite inscrutable. From this we know that gray will paint our future to some extent, that the ever-changing now will leave its sting behind as it slips inexorably by us; but we will also know that the grays will be flushed in many places with brilliant, fadeless colors, and that the stings of difficulties faced, whether overcome or not, will have added elasticity to character fibre.

Looking backward over this preparatory course which is soon to end, memory points out spots which will always remain green. We were travellers starting out with business, not pleasure in view, to study habits and customs and learn what we could of the lands called Dental Science. We had the official road-guide, with maps which marked the way for us. They outlined the distances we must travel, the ravines and dangerous places (some of them as yet unexplored), the by-ways turning sharply from what used to be the main road, but which had been abandoned, because shorter roads have been discovered or cut. We found



places for mental refreshment, information bureaus, as it were, along our way, and in each stage of the journey we had the services of guides who had travelled the road before, some of them many times. Yet on a journey, while a companion may walk by our side, he cannot take our steps; while a guide may point out the shortest way, he cannot save us the fatigue of travelling it. All the roads to prominent features in our fields of research may have beckoning fingers to keep us right, but no one can take the mental strides for us which are necessary to carry us up the steep, rugged mountain-side called practical work, over the sinking theoretical morasses and across the dangerous and almost bottomless chasms into which, if one fall, he must spend a year of labor getting out.

Looking back from the highlands, where our journey is to end, we can realize that much of what was to be seen we passed blindly; that many things we rushed madly after were unimportant; that the parts where the going was heaviest ran parallel with roads we might have bowled easily along; that we spent an infinity of energy bridging tides we now see were but shallows, wading into shallows to find them tides, facing things we should have avoided, and walking around obstacles we should have walked over. But, on the other hand, our backward glances are rewarded by pictures sure to remain on the walls of that mental part of us which was never designed to store the facts of our future stock-in-trade—pictures of classmates, individuals fitting so exactly our irregular inner guest-chamber, that any others for many years in these particular guest-chambers will be like aliens and strangers. No others will ever be received so unreservedly, no others will knock at these doors so irresistibly. They are the "Boys of the Old Brigade" to us. We'll have no other Old Brigade.

The journey we are about to complete ends at the entrance to a longer and more difficult road, whose end we cannot see from the beginning, and which must be travelled with more of the element of loneliness and less of the boyish good-fellowship and lack of stern responsibility that shortened our college journey. When time, with its three-fold flight, has projected us past the student state into the experience of seasoned practitioners, we will see more of the inexorable sternness of Schiller's thought:

"Loitering slow the future creepeth,  
Arrow swift the present sweepeth,  
Motionless forever stands the past."

If this motionless past will present us with just shade enough



in the memory we shall always carry with us of our college career, to save its being insipid and unreal we bid the fleeting present God-speed. If, when the loitering future has rippled calmly up to the swirling present and broken on the shore of a motionless past, we can face the oncoming waves fearlessly, our buoyancy will prove that something beside the grind of work has left a mark. Perhaps some former friend, some former deed, will give present strength, for

"Deeds still travel with us from afar,  
And what we have been, makes us what we are."

Election of officers of Hya Yaka staff for 1905-1906:

Editor-in-Chief—S. W. Bradley, '06.

Business Manager—J. E. Middleton, '06.

Secretary—W. J. Saunders, '07.

Treasurer—B. F. Nott, '08.



THE WAY TO THE CONVENTION IS HARD.



## Hockey

### Jennings Cup Game

#### DENTALS VS. SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

On account of the Victoria team being disqualified for having played an intermediate O.H.A. man during the Jennings Cup games, all those matches in which Victoria had participated were ordered to be replayed. Consequently, a new schedule was drawn up, by which Junior and Senior Arts played on Monday, February 13th, Junior Arts defeating the Seniors.

On Tuesday, February 14th, the School of Science met Dentals on the open rink at Varsity. The weather was bitterly cold and stormy, so that but very few spectators were on hand, only the most enthusiastic daring to venture out to cheer their favorites on to success. Especially was this true of the Dents., and if the success of our games ever depended to any appreciable extent upon the presence of the boys from our college, it certainly did in this game.

The Dental aggregation was on the ice in good time, but not until 3.40 did the S.P.S. team make their appearance.

As soon as they arrived, the teams lined up without any preliminaries, and as soon as the referee's whistle sounded both teams settled down to fast work, and the puck travelled back and forth with great rapidity. Soon S.P.S. distinguished themselves by making the first goal. Swan, at centre, doing the trick in five minutes from the opening of the game. Dents. now seemed to settle down to business, and for a time the play was becoming dangerous for their opponents; but through the rallying of the S.P.S. team around the nets these attacks were unsuccessful. Play now became rather rough, and Grasset began slashing in the vicinity of Gorman's lower extremities. Gorman resented this, and lost no time in returning the compliment, but the keen eye of the referee detected this infraction of hockey rules, hence Gorman went to the fence for five minutes. School now obtained possession of the puck, and McInnes had the honor of making the score 2-0.

Swan seems to have developed to a high degree the faculty of loafing offside, and it was while in this position that both goals were made, although the referee was not cognizant of the fact.

Blakely got away with the rubber, which was passed to Gorman, then to Pettigrew, and back to O'Neil, who was about to make a shot on goal, when McKenzie lost his temper, and was sent to decorate the side lines for five minutes. Almost immediately Grasset tripped Pettigrew, and was sent to help McKenzie hold the fence for three minutes.

The combination work of our forward line was excellent at



times, our boys many times demonstrating their skill as stick handlers, but Gorman was again sent to the side for five minutes for tripping Swan. Half time was now called, while the puck was dangerously near the S.P.S. goal.

In the second half Dents. went into the game as though they had determined to win, but their combinations were invariably broken by the School, who fell back and played a defensive game. Everything began to work smoothly now and the boys seemed more intent upon the rubber than upon any rough work. Attack followed attack in quick succession, but Cribbs and McKenzie ably assisted their goal tender.

Dents. now settled down to playing a defensive game, and hot shots were made on our goal, but Hertel proved himself a superior man in goal. He made stops which amazed everyone, and several School men were heard to comment favorably on his good work. Chalmers, as usual, played a strong game and lifted the puck well. He was, however, ruled off for three minutes for cross-checking. Crawford, at coverpoint, did most excellent work, in fact, it would be a difficult matter to say who played the star game, for all did excellent work, but were rather deficient in their ability to score. The team gave the S.P.S. a run for their life, and at no time during the game did the School supporters offer more than even money.

The teams and officials were:

*Dentials*—Goal, Hertel; point, Chalmers; cover, Crawford; rover, Gorman; centre, O'Neil; right, Pettigrew; left, Blakeley.

*School of Science*—Goal, Jepson; point, Cribbs; cover, McKenzie; rover, McInnes; centre, Swan; right, Grasset; left, Cook.

*Referee*—Hill.

*Umpires*—Wood (Dent.); Harrison (S.P.S.).

*Timekeepers*—Macartney (Dent.); Montague (S.P.S.).

W. C. McC.

---

### Dentials vs. Newmarket

---

On March 17th the Dental hockey team took a trip to Newmarket to play an exhibition game with the fast O.H.A. team of that town. The boys went out by the Metropolitan street-car line, which route is noted for its winter scenery, and Dr. Hull kept the boys well posted in the numerous crossroads and villages along the route. Fowler also accompanied the team and acted as an official at the game. He speaks highly of the town and hopes to locate there in the near future.

The game was a good exhibition of Canada's winter pastime, and was as fast as any played in Newmarket this season.

Manager Wood and his team arrived at the market town at 7.30, and the boys were in their uniform and on the ice by 8



o'clock. The Dental team had not been on the ice for over a month, and their lack of condition told, especially the forwards, who were unable to follow back quickly and assist the defence. The score in the first half ended 6 to 2 in favor of Newmarket, and at the close of play 10 to 5 in favor of the home team. Considering the narrow rink, the lack of training of the Dentals, the strength of the opposing team, the wearers of the blue and garnet did surprisingly well, in fact, better than other teams who have played there this winter. The St. Georges, of Toronto, were defeated there by 22 to 2; the Marlboro's and Markham teams also fell easy victims to the fast Newmarket seven.

The game was fast throughout, and the midget forward line of the Dentals time and again, with Herculean strength, bored their way through the giant defence of their opponents. The first five minutes of play was all the home team's; they poured in four goals in five minutes before the Dentals found their positions and got going. From this on, during the first half, the Dentals worked hard and secured two goals, and displayed great speed and combination at times. The Dental team was the best they have had on the ice this winter, and if they had played together in the Jennings Cup series would easily have landed the cup. "Fat" MacDonald, in goal, gave the best exhibition in goal seen in the Market this season. Shot after shot was scientifically turned aside, and many that looked like sure goals were cleverly averted by his skilful work, and his stonewall defence of the posts won for him the admiration of the crowd. Joe Crawford, at point, was always in the way of the fast rushes of the Newmarket forwards, and used his body to good advantage. He had always plenty to do, and this, with the assistance of coverpoint Blakeley, was well done. Blakeley made many fine rushes, winding through the players in excellent style, and planting the puck at the goal.

Pettigrew, at rover, played defence and helped the forwards well. He played his best game of the season, and was in old-time form. His shots were deadly, and his weight assisted him in roughing it with the heavy Market team. "Happy" Hertel played centre, his first appearance on the forward line this year, and he certainly did himself credit. He made many brilliant rushes down the ice, jumping over men, sticks, and any old thing that came in his way. He was always in front of goal to obtain any passes from the wing men, and to him is due the majority of the goals. "Lounie" Martin and Jimmie O'Neil held down the boards and played their checks well. Our three forwards were the lightest men on the ice, and depended on their speed and stick handling in rushing down the ice. They played the best combination the Dental team have had this year, and with practice would hold their own with any intermediate players. Claude Fowler made a good goal umpire, and his decisions were never questioned. Dick Hull was supposed to be time keeper,



but Dick thought it wise to leave it in the hands of a Newmarket man, so he could better see the fine points of the play.

The Newmarket team are fast skaters and handle the puck in good combination. They have been playing together for some time, and certainly know all the tricks of the game, and know how to play on their own rink. They always show a good standing in the intermediate series of the O.H.A., and should have won their district this year. They are a gentlemanly lot of players, and our boys had no complaints to offer against them.

The referee was impartial, although he allowed many offsides on the Newmarket team, and a good deal of loafing on the Dental team.

The Dentals stayed the night in Newmarket, leaving by the 7.30 car on Wednesday morning, arriving in Toronto at 9 o'clock, well pleased with their outing.

---

### Off Sides

---

A good night's sport.

Dick Hull lost one of his rubbers while boarding the car, and then threw out the other so the finder would have a pair.

Claude Fowler would have liked to have spent a day in town to find the money he lost.

Joe Crawford and Jimmy O'Neil had a room in the hotel and a bed without any clothes.

Hull took his book on "Operative Dentistry" with him, so no time would be lost on the journey.

Hertel searched the hotel for a lamp in order that Hull might study after the electric lights went out.



## *Locals.*

---

“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE.”

“Say, Ab, when will the HYA YAKA be out?”

Granger—“Look out! McKenzie’s on the move.”

Prof. Loudon—“The curve in this one is a straight line.”

Where is Lakeside? What about it? Watch next issue of HYA YAKA.

If you have been asking, “What does the Y.M.C.A. do?” read the article on it in this issue.

When Joe Thompson came to the conclusion that hair did not grow on brains, he came to a bald conclusion.

Thomson—“Pollick, sing us a song.”

Pollick—“I won’t sing till I get my Bunsen burner back.”

Say, Sophs., don’t be afraid of the genial Dr. A. E. W. He won’t hurt you. He doesn’t mean all he says. Come late if you like.

Take off your hat when you enter the Freshman lab., or you may be subjected to the fate which nearly overtook one of the Sophs. recently.

Some of us are “cheap Johns.” Never saw so many smoking sports as during the convention. No doubt the Dean was proud of his boys.

Dr. Billy Cameron, to Soph. assistant—“If you come early Saturday I will let you put in a gold filling and finish polishing the rest of those.”

Matheson & McKenzie, the new dental firm, wish to announce that they will soon have a full line of Freshman instruments, just as good as the day they were bought.



After vainly trying to coax out a respectable moustache, to emulate his rival Josiah, Sammy Eckel tried sideboards, but was forced to shave them off, owing to their neutral color: Why not try a goatee, Sam?

Since the spring millinery openings, Sandy has been devoting considerable time to cultivating the acquaintance of the models in Eaton's windows. Is John to soon join the ranks of the benedicts?

Duffy, showing swaged case—"What do you think of that, Raymore?"

Raymore—"Oh, go—"

Duffy—"Admire it, fool, admire it."

Sam Thomas' classmates suggest the following sign for his future office:

SAMUEL THOMAS, D.D.S.,  
DISEASES OF CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Janitor—"You Freshmen have been putting too much pressure on that press; don't you know it has a force of fourteen tons?"

Thompson—"I think Jack Blair did it, Tom."

Pollick—"Any Bunsens to sell, Granger?"

Granger—"Yes, I have four left."

Pollick—"I'll give you twenty-five cents for *mine*."

Granger—"No go, Polly: Chambers offered me forty cents."

Jimmy Nix and Neil Smith, after a slight development of the "hair-lip," have each undergone a successful operation for its speedy removal. The worst symptoms were that the color was so fiery in each case that their noses were slightly scorched before relief could be obtained.

The students, as usual, greatly enjoyed the convention, and availed themselves of the two days' privilege to smoke incessantly in the college building. Billy Cameron and Teddy Hill had been sworn in as special constables to keep the infirmary clear of students while the clinics were under way, but they were either corruptible or did not use sufficient force, as quite a number of



students were seen glued to the rail while operations were being performed. A senior student should take no interest in such things, but should be content to be allowed in the building while such an august body as the O.D.S. meets.

On entering the Sophomore laboratory when the Sophs. were at their bridge-work, I stopped breathless at the door for a minute, to try to determine whether I was really in the college or a Puritan gathering. Just as I entered I saw several on their knees. I immediately withdrew for a while, and, standing just outside the door, I heard many devotional expressions, even though the intonation was somewhat misleading. I think all the gods ever worshipped by heathen and Christian were being petitioned. But above all the conglomeration of prayers, I could hear the sweet tenor and soprano voices of Hertel and Dow blend in the beautiful words:

Sweet hour of prayer, sweet hour of prayer,  
(Then) There goes my inlay flying through the air;  
If I don't find it some place, somewhere,  
Well, wouldn't that make a preacher swear?

---

#### 10 YEARS HENCE.

Dr. Donald Roy Callum has just been gazetted resident dentist to the Court of Siam and Imperial harem.

Hamlet Caverhill, the distinguished actor-dentist, will make his initial *début* next week in "Julius Cæsar."

Sydney N. A. Campbell, D.D.S., having completed a course in the International Correspondence School, is now writing ads. for "Force."

---

Buy your  
**HATS** from **J. L. Applegath & Son**  
**145-147 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

We give 10 per cent. discount to students. We do a mail order business and prepay express. Write for catalogue.



Jas. F. D. Dillane, M.D., D.D.S., has just been elected President of the Alberta Association of Dentists, with headquarters at Edmonton.

G. H. Bray, D.D.S., has just completed his annual world inspection of the Dental College Y.M.C.A. He has prospered in body and soul.

Peeking into Pekin I behold Dr. Bushnell watching carefully a beautiful vase in the process of baking in the furnace of the Imperial household.

Dr. J. H. Doover has retired from practice in Buenos Ayres. He has just married a duenna, widow of San Sebastian, late financial agent of that city.

Dr. Henry Edward Elliot, Orthodontist, has just been appointed to the chair in theory on that subject in the New London Dental Institute, England.

W. J. Coram, D.D.S., Brussels, has secured a place in the International all-star football team to visit the United Kingdom and Europe, also Japan, this summer.

Massey Hall, March 20th, 1915.—Prof. Walter Bonney (Mus. Doc.), Berlin, D.D.S., Toronto will give his famous interpretation of Wagner, assisted by Harold Clark, Baritone.

A new sign on Yonge Street, neat and modest, "Drs. Henderson and Anderson, Extracting Specialists." Looking through the window I caught sight of my old friend of '05, John Lorne Anderson.

Picking up the paper one morning I was glad to notice Dr. G. Arthur M. Adams, the noted Arctic explorer, had landed in Liverpool, after successfully compassing the Atlantic in a kayak.

---

Get the Habit of buying your  
GENT'S FURNISHINGS from **C. E. Goodman**

See his Full Dress Shirts (open back and front) \$1.00

Phone Main 2018      -      -      302½ Yonge Street



**Sporting Goods    Chas. Stark & Co.    Athletic Supplies**

**232 YONGE STREET, TORONTO**

---

Alexander Smith Elliot, of Toronto, Canada, who is taking a post-graduate course in Pennsylvania University, Dental Department, is now sub-coach of that school's famous football outfit.

I entered Mitchell, Ont., and was greeted by James Abbot, M.D.S. Going into his office, I found Jimmy smoking a Bock Panatilla and preparing the President's Address for the next O.D.S. meeting.

*Winnipeg Free Press*—Marriage Notices, March 20th, 1915: Benj. J. Baily, D.D.S., to Miss Coquette, at the home of the bride's father, the Oil King.

P.S.—The luckiest man in the West is Dr. Baily.

Dr. Samuel Eckel, the distinguished Canadian bacteriologist, has just discovered, in conjunction with Dr. Miller, of Berlin, the serum which, if injected, will grow a third denture in the adult, of the Mammalian type.

Entering the Oakville Methodist Church one summer morning in August, 1915, I easily recognized the bald pate of Dr. G. H. Cook, seated as an elder with his family, a direct contradiction to Roosevelt's Race-Suicide.

Dr. Lorne John Dale Fasken, who for ten long years, with face set as flint against all appearance of evil, has at last succeeded to the practice of his preceptor; his inborn loyalty and acquired ethics hindered him from starting in opposition to his affable tutor.

Year 1915 found P. I. Coupland, Ph.D., D.D.S., conducting a lucrative practice in St. Mary's, besides attending to such duties as local preacher in district conference, Y.M.C.A. President, dentist and chaplain to local militia, and Professor of Prosthesis in summer session of R.C.D.S.



**Hockey  
Sticks****Hockey  
Boots****STARK'S****Hockey  
Skates****Boxing  
Gloves**

---

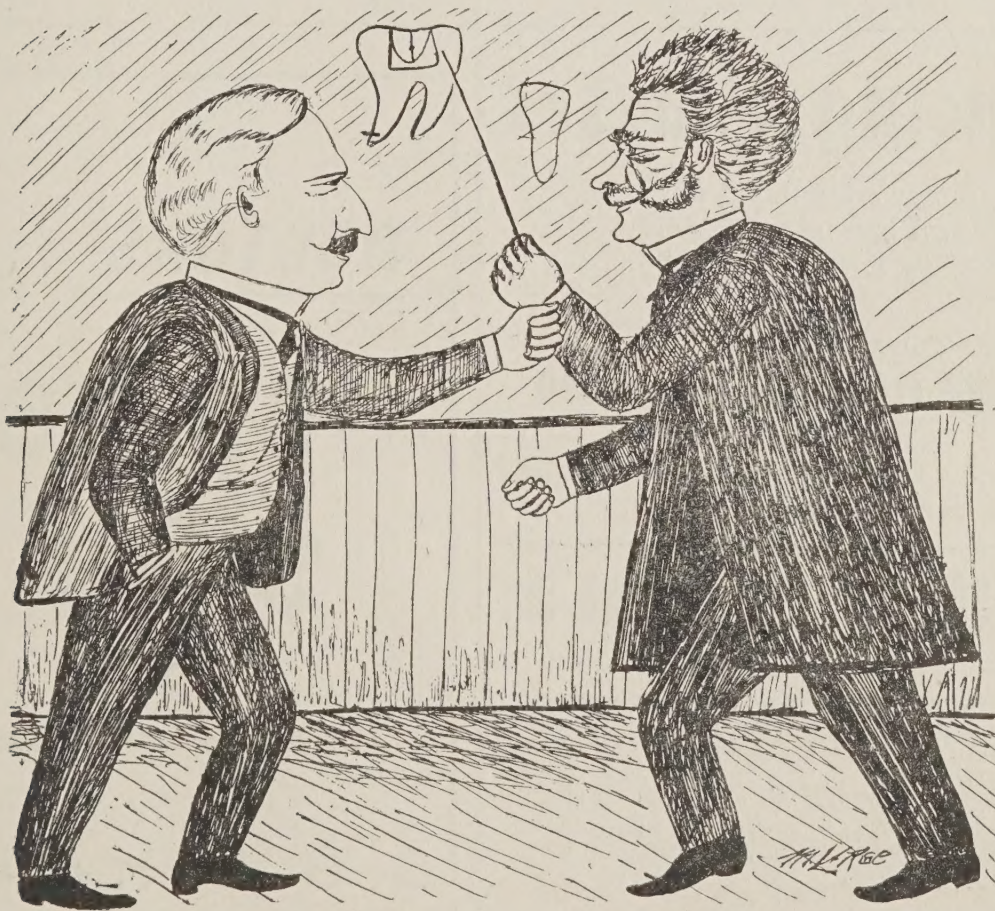
**SWEATERS IN ANY COLORS**

---

James Welden Coram, who for five years has been consulting dentist in the new woman colony of Suffrageville, has been superseded by a lady graduate of C.D.S. He will now move to Toronto, where his reputation, doubtless, will at once place him as consulting dentist to the Toronto Music Club.

Dr. Archibald Wm. Forbes, who for years has vainly tried to stir up interest among his Scotch brethren of Canada to return to the kilts and tradition of ancient Scotland, still shows his sincerity and tenacity of purpose by going every morning to his office on Yonge Street in his kilts, sporan and claymore.

---



THE DEAN DISCUSSES DR. C. N. JOHNSON'S PAPER.



## SIMPSON BROS.

Photographers



Special Rates to Students.

Phone Main 1815

357

Yonge Street

## PARK BROS.

Photographers



Phone Main

1269

328½

Yonge Street



**SHIRTS COLLARS  
UNDERWEAR  
NECKWEAR GLOVES**

*Everything in Gentlemen's High-Class  
Furnishings*

**Sylvester & Co.**

**452 1-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

Four doors north of College Street.



## Dancing Classes

Beginners accepted at any time.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Academy Established 1887.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS

**GROUND FLOOR FORUM BUILDING**

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

**S. M. EARLY, Principal**

PHONE MAIN 4895

## AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

J. H. COLLINS

W. J. McCausland

**ELECTRO-PLATING**

**AND**

**METAL SPINNING**

**POLISHING, OXYDIZING, LACQUERING**

MANUFACTURING IN METAL GOODS.

**87 Richmond Street W., TORONTO**

**DOCTORS'**

**BRASS  
SIGNS**

**Ruby Glass Signs**

**G. BOOTH & SON  
21 Adelaide St. W.  
TORONTO**



# The HYA YAKA

VOL. II.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1905.

No. 7.

## **Arsenical Poisoning—Its Symptoms and a Few Points as to How We May Clear Ourselves of the Charge\***

BY C. L. HUFFMAN, D.D.S.

Arsenic as a medicine is used to stimulate, to aid digestion and, in short, it is used to exhilarate the nervous system. It is used by way of habit. A great many people take it in various kinds of powders and without the knowledge of any medical man. It is a common thing to find that persons have died from arsenical poisoning and no one knew that they had obtained the drug. But we, as dentists, will use it in treatment and, generally speaking, people are exceedingly sensitive to it; some can take a great amount and others can take but very little. It is one of the drugs, the activity of which is governed by idiosyncrasy and habit as well as by disease. In a diseased condition the drug is taken into the system so rapidly that a small dose has the effect of a very large dose.

Arsenic is found largely in Asia, and Hastings County, Ontario; its general appearance is vitreous or glassy; it is obtained by sublimation. The compound, arsenical pyrites or mispickle, is placed in a narrow tube and subjected to a temperature of 400 deg. F., and it does not melt, but it sublimates, passing up in solid bulk and fastening itself on the sides of the tube in small globules or grains. It is sweet, and when subjected to the light and air it turns white. For commercial purposes it is generally mixed with a little soot, which gives it a grayish color, or with a little indigo, which gives it a bluish color. In the presence of an acid it is destroyed.

Arsenic may be taken into the system without the person being aware of it at all; the only indication he has is the fact that it is sweet and just the least bit glazy; it leaves the mouth in a glazy condition. Throw it on the stove and it volatilizes, and you have the metallic glazy smell which indicates what it is. In England, where men have been arrested time and again on the charge of murder for selling arsenic, they have been discharged for the reason that the drug is so closely allied to other medicines that are tasteless, colorless or nearly white, that any one is apt to give it out in mistake. If it be given in a prescription,

\*Read before the R.D.S.



it is almost impossible to prove malice. It is a choice poison, because it can be introduced to the victim without his knowing it at all. It is generally given in one of two ways. One is a large dose, which brings on acute poisoning, and the other way is by small doses at mediate intervals, which brings on the chronic poisoning. When given in sufficient quantities it is one of the most deadly poisons, and one of the hardest to give an antidote for, and it is so subtle that it is almost impossible to discover it in the system itself, with the exception of three points in the body, which we will come to later. It is equally deadly in its action, whether absorbed through the skin or taken into the stomach directly, and one of the most remarkable things about it is that it affects the alimentary canal identically, no matter whether it is taken through the skin or into the stomach.

Our patients may, at any time, be taking this drug independently of us, while we are administering it to them professionally; they may be taking it for their digestion or for the mere nervous exhilaration, and in case of death the fatal effect is apt to be attributed to the arsenic we are administering.

*Acute Arsenical Poisoning.*—This phase of the question may be readily diagnosed by the following symptoms: (1) Dizziness, which generally comes on in from one-half hour to two hours, although this symptom may be deferred for sixteen hours after the poison has been taken, but about an hour is the usual time; (2) nausea, which follows immediately after the dizziness; (3) pains in the pit of the stomach, at first somewhat violent, the area of pain increasing until it involves the entire abdominal space; (4) constriction and heat in the throat—this symptom is invariably present; (5) thirst, which is violent and irresistible—this toxic symptom is more marked in poisoning by arsenic than in poisoning produced by any other drug; (6) tingling in the fingers and a numbness creeping up towards the elbows; (7) then comes the surest of all the signs, the cramps in the calves of the legs, drawing the heels up towards the body; (8) purging is not always present, but it is generally incident to the condition; (9) the breathing is very short, the pain in the stomach preventing a deep breath from being taken; (10) the condition then remains constant for three or four hours; then the hands begin to get cold and clammy, the heart beat becomes feeble, the numbness beginning in the extremities will creep up in the body and then we have the final effect of arsenical poisoning in the acute state—the rigors of tetanus.

All these conditions are indicative of acute arsenical poisoning, and there is nothing at all like it, with the possible exception of strychnine, whose action is somewhat similar, but by strychnine the patient is taken off more quickly. The period through which the poison acts, if it be a case of acute poisoning, is generally twenty-two hours, death occurring in twenty-four



hours from the time the arsenic is taken. But that period may go as long as twenty days; cases are on record of its having done so. It is not uncommon for it to extend two or three days, but three days is generally the limit. But, as a rule, if the symptoms begin to manifest themselves in half an hour from the time the arsenic is taken, death will occur within twenty-four hours.

*Chronic Arsenical Poisoning.*—We, as dentists, will probably have but little to do with the acute forms of arsenical poisoning. If we are charged with anything, it will be with poisoning the patient by the slow, chronic method, the patient coming to us week after week. The symptoms of acute and chronic poisoning by arsenic differ very much, and it is essential that we should familiarize ourselves with the difference. If we are charged with introducing arsenic into the teeth from time to time, and the arsenic gets into the system and poisons the patient, it will not be acute poisoning, because the smallest dose, I believe, that has been known to kill is two grains, and we would hardly be guilty of using that amount, even of the commercial preparations usually supplied to dental colleges. But by using small doses of arsenic constantly in many teeth we could set up the slow, or chronic poisoning.

The symptoms of chronic poisoning may be noted as follows: (1) Inflammation of the membranes of the eyes; the eyes will be watery; they will stream; if you bring a strong light in front of the patient's eyes they will close, because the eyes are hypersensitive to light; there is but little pain, but the eyes will be constantly flooded with tears; (2) there will be a marked tarsal irritation, indicated by sneezing, blowing the nose, and by soreness of the nose. (These first two symptoms are the ones which will give us our first warning, and should put us on our guard, in order that we may not administer arsenic to such a patient.) (3) After this has gone on for about a week, the skin becomes scaly; (4) the hair is inclined to fall out, especially in patches, and (5) finally, a nettle-rash develops, the so-called arsenical eczema, which is like the smallest kind of hives or the itch.

These symptoms occur when the patient is right up to the danger point, because the effects of the arsenic are accumulating in the system. Arsenic is not a cumulative drug, but it accumulates in effect. In death by chronic poisoning, the resistive power of the system is gradually depleted, slow paralysis comes on and the patient dies in collapse.

In the event of one of our patients dying from arsenical poisoning, and his death being laid at our office door, we must be in a position to clear ourselves if we be innocent. If the poisoning be acute, the only certain organ to go to to prove our innocence is the stomach. The poison is not corrosive, but it is an irritant. The poison attacks the stomach first, and from all appearances it takes the mucous membrane off the stomach,



which makes the stomach bleed, and the poison acts upon the blood, turning it dark, and makes it stringy, and in vomiting the patient throws up a dark, stringy mucus. After the poison acts and approaches the danger point, the arsenic itself settles on the coating of the stomach, creating a milky, sticky substance, and the arsenic will lie right in that. Therefore, if the stomach were scraped we would get a white, sticky, milky substance, and when that is formed in the stomach, death is sure to follow. Take the stomach itself and stretch it, and if the person has been poisoned by eating arsenic you will generally find that the mucous membrane has been taken off, and you will also find the stomach red, striped, and a deeper red towards the fundus than towards the pylorus. Here is the particular test by which we may say that the patient died from arsenic. Stretch the stomach, observe its color, and let it stand in the sunlight, and within twenty minutes its color will turn from a deep, sodden red to a very bright scarlet, and that change in color is the certain sign that the patient died by arsenic alone, and that he has the stomach of an arsenic eater. None of the other organs of the body give any findings to indicate arsenical poisoning. The arsenic is injected into the duodenum by the severe contractions of the stomach. The texture of the duodenum being identical to that of the stomach, the action of the arsenic is identically the same as that upon the stomach. Therefore, by opening the duodenum and getting the same findings, with the same actions and reactions, the indication is made still more clear. Then passing through the twenty-three feet of the remaining alimentary canal we get absolutely no reaction and nothing indicative of arsenical poisoning until we come to the rectum, where we get identically the same conditions as in the stomach and the duodenum. No other parts of the internal portions of the body are affected by arsenic, and those three organs—the stomach, the duodenum and the rectum, each about twelve inches in length—will prove that the patient died of arsenical poisoning.

Arsenic differs in its action from most other drugs: it is eliminated from the system practically at once, and it is done generally through the kidneys, but it first passes through every single tissue of the body. It goes into the spleen, liver and kidneys more quickly and readily than into any other organs of the system. For this reason, the experts, in determining whether or not a person died from arsenical poisoning, generally take the liver and examine that organ alone. But it will go into the bone. The chemist has taken the tear that has been shed and has analyzed it and found the arsenic there. For that reason it is essential to undertake to analyze and determine how much arsenic is in the whole system.

To merely determine the presence of arsenic in the system in a case where we are accused of poisoning the patient with slow



or chronic arsenical poisoning, Marsh's test is generally resorted to, as follows: Make a section of the liver and place a small piece in a test tube; add zinc and sulphuric acid, leaving a small lead for the escape of gas. Arseniureted hydrogen will be thrown off. Any of the compounds of silver used on test paper will cause the paper to turn black in the presence of this gas. Light the escaping gas and it burns with a white, dense smoke—the smoke from arsenic. The flame is pale blue and hot. Hold a piece of cold porcelain in this flame and we get a deposit of metallic arsenic. This metallic deposit is proven to be arsenic by the nitric acid test, by the ammonium sulphide test, and by the chlorinated soda test.

The next point which will immediately follow on finding the presence of arsenic is to determine whether or not there is sufficient arsenic in the whole body to kill the person. If you find only the slightest trace in the section of the liver, it is then necessary to take practically the whole body and determine how much arsenic is present, because upon that depends whether or not the person died from arsenic. A person may take twenty grains of arsenic, and of course a great amount of that will be found in the body; he may have taken one or two grains, and this amount will be indicated by the test; nevertheless, the poison was not administered by the accused dentist, because one grain will not kill. In other words, in our practice we may have used two, three or four grains of arsenic, and it may have gone into the system, but by the test twenty grains will be found in the body, therefore the result is not our result. So it is very essential for us to be able to take the human body and undertake in some way to determine how much arsenic is present. If we can find more arsenic than we put in, it is a certainty that we are innocent of the death.

There is a little process used for this purpose by which it is quite easy to determine this:

*A Test for the Quantity of Arsenic.*—First, take a section of the liver, a section of the spleen, a section of the arm, a section of a muscle of the leg, a section of the brain; take many different sections, and from them get the average distribution of the arsenic through the system. These sections have been so chosen from the different parts of the body that the average of what we have will be the average of the distribution of the entire body. Weigh these sections to find what proportional part they are of the whole body; for instance, say it is one-twentieth of the weight of the body. To this mass add zinc and sulphuric acid and collect the evolved gas in water. Evaporate the water until there is but very little left, and then add a drop of hydrochloric acid, and place a pure copper wire in the solution, and the wire will take up every bit of the arsenic at once (Renisch's test). Now the arsenic may be collected by sublimation and then weighed.



The result multiplied by twenty gives the amount in the entire body.

Dr. Haynes, of the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, makes a specialty of testing for the amount of arsenic present in the body, and he invariably uses the method just detailed.

In case one of our patients should die, presumably from arsenical poisoning, we are charged with the fatality, and we admit to ourselves that we were using arsenic on that patient for the devitalization of teeth, it will then be up to us to so conduct the post-mortem examination as to ascertain whether or not the victim was an arsenic eater or had taken arsenic other than that administered by us. If we can do this, we can clear ourselves of the charge; if not, the blame will invariably be shouldered upon us, and we may find it expedient to change locations.

I have made no reference to the common form of arsenical poisoning, such as we run up against in our infirmary work, simply for the reason that we must admit to ourselves in the event of having such a case on our hands, that it was a legitimate result of faulty technique. I have tried to confine myself to the larger question of systemic poisoning with fatal results, one case of which, not properly handled, requires a long time to outlive.

---

## **The Elimination of Pain in Dental Operations\***

BY G. H. HOLMES.

---

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of R.D.S.*—The subject I have chosen to-night may appear to you to be one that has been worked overtime, and while I cannot claim to present anything new, and will possibly omit a great deal that you have already heard, yet the immense importance of the subject to us as students, and, for that matter, to the dental profession as a whole, I think justifies me in speaking of it again. The ambition of every dentist is usually to build up a practice and then maintain it, and the two conditions most essential to this are, first, to do the very best work he may be capable of and in such a way that the minimum amount of pain may be caused the patient.

When a patient presents himself at your office for the first time, you may be sure he is going to keep you on trial for a while. He will size you up, and also your office, and the first few minutes will likely decide whether you are to continue as his dentist. Your first object will be, or ought to be, to

---

\* Read before the R.D.S.



gain his confidence. To do this you must have confidence in yourself and in your ability to do the work in hand. Confidence inspires confidence, and this is what you want in your patients. Very few people would undergo any serious surgical operation if they had not confidence in the surgeon and in his ability to meet every obstacle that might arise. I heard of a case the other day. Dr. Teskey, of our college, was preparing to operate on a woman for appendicitis. When she came into the operating room he looked her steadily in the eye, as she said, looked right through her, and said, "I'm taking your life in my hands, but I'll bring you through, have no fear." In that minute he gained her confidence, all her fears vanished, and she was strengthened for the operation. He did it by having confidence in himself. While we, as dentists, are not called upon to take so serious a thing as life into our hands, yet it is just as important that our patient should give us their confidence. Every patient is nervous and in a state of tension and expectancy of calamity until this confidence is given.

Another way to gain the end in view, and which is just as essential as what we have said, is by being gentle. A patient may think you can do the work well, but if they think you are rough and careless of their feelings, you may bank upon it that they are going to go to another dentist who will take better care of them. I believe most people would rather go to a dentist who did not hurt quite so much, even if they knew he did not do his work quite so well, than to another who hurt them more but did a little better work. While I do not think that fear of causing a patient pain should cause us to do our work less thoroughly, at the same time I think all care should be taken to minimize the pain. Everything depends upon the actions of the operator. He may appear nervous and hurried, and the patient immediately concludes that there is danger of the instrument slipping or something else happening. Every little pain is exaggerated, because they are in a state of nervous tension.

While it is very important that we should first have confidence in ourselves, yet if what we are about to undertake is something we have never tried before and are naturally afraid of, hide all such fear from the patient, because, if anything went wrong, you would be blamed, no matter if you had done everything that anyone else could have done.

Now, having first gained the patient's confidence, we are in a position to examine some of the most frequent ways in which we cause pain. Some of them are, to a great extent, unavoidable, and where these cases exist we should tell the patients and prepare their minds for pain. Some cases are inexcusable. Among those that can be easily avoided I would place first the allowing of instruments or the bur in the engine to slip and enter the soft tissues. Apart from the pain that this may cause, there is great



danger of septic poisoning through the instrument carrying the infection from the tooth to the soft parts. The best way to avoid this is by placing the thumb in such a position so that if anything does occur, it will catch the instrument, and by always having the hand holding it braced against some of the other teeth. In using the automatic mallet I find it very easy to allow it to slip off the surface of the gold, and while there is not the same danger of septic poisoning, there is the same amount of pain.

Pain can also be avoided in the use of the engine. Always use sharp drills, and if possible do not try to drill in a wet cavity, because you cannot cut nearly as quickly and there is usually more pain with it. Have your cavity dry and do not try to cut too much at once. Pull your drill away from contact with the tooth very often in order to allow the heat caused by the friction to subside. The same applies to polishing and filling. The friction of the disk will very quickly generate heat enough to cause pain, especially where you have a deep cavity, or any cavity, for that matter. In the teeth of young patients, where you are grinding down a tooth for a bridge or crown, keep your stone wet, as the tooth will grind faster and pain will be saved. Always finish grinding at the one sitting.

In excavating a cavity where there is a lot of soft, leathery debris, the most humane way in the long run is to make your first removal as thorough as possible. It will hurt more at the time than if you take a small piece, but in the long run is best. (Always keep your instruments sharp for this purpose.) In drilling for retention, short, sharp cuts with the burr will be found the least painful and most effective. This cavity preparation leads us to the subject of sensitive dentine. This condition is beyond the dentist's control, and sometimes it seems that all his efforts to relieve it are of no avail. I have in mind now a patient in whose teeth all remedies seemed to fail, and her general health was not such that she could summon up nerve enough to stand even the simplest operations. A physician had to be called in and chloroform administered in order that the cavities might be prepared. Various agents have been used to overcome this condition. Among others I might name Robinson's remedy, cauterization with hot carbolic acid, or an electric needle; dehydration with alcohol; using deliquesced zinc chloride or thymol, sealed into the cavity for some days with sulphate of zinc. Perhaps the last method on the market is a syringe which is so mechanically built that an alcoholic solution of cocaine can be forced by it right through the tissues of the tooth. This anesthetizes the pulp. All these methods have been used with varying success. Sometimes it is necessary to seal up the cavity with a cement filling and leave it for a little while, when it is sometimes less sensitive. There is nothing that gives



the dentist more trouble and that such poor results follow the treatment thereof. Do not subject a tooth, unless absolutely necessary, to discover whether it is alive or not, to sudden change of temperature.

Where we have to treat teeth we sometimes have very severe pain. In cases where the pulp is alive we sometimes have to devitalize, because of exposure, or for some other reason, such as pulp stones, etc. It is always best to reduce the pain, if hyperemia or inflammation has set in, before applying any medicament to devitalize. Oil of cloves sealed into the cavity for a few hours answers this purpose admirably. This also answers the purpose of bringing the patient's nerves into better condition through relieving the pain, and hence he is in a better state physically in his second visit. In devitalizing, where there has been much inflammation, I think it saves pain by using the pressure method. It is always preferable to arsenic in incisors or bicuspid. In molars it is sometimes difficult to get it to reach every part of the tooth. Even so, enough can be reached and removed so that arsenious acid will finish it and cause no pain. In using arsenic alone it is never safe guessing whether it will cause a toothache or not. One practitioner told me that he first disinfected his cavity with carbolic acid and then sealed in arsenic and campho-phenique, and rarely ever had any trouble. In doing this it is necessary to remember that pressure always causes pain, and that the arsenic should never be allowed to touch the soft tissues, or to remain in the tooth long enough for it to go through the dentinal tubules and cause peridental inflammation. The time necessary for it to be left will depend on the age of the patient and also on whether it has been put into the pulp chamber or just in a cavity in the tooth. After the arsenic has done its work it should be removed and a pledget of cotton, saturated with tannic acid and glycerine, sealed into the cavity for a few days. The pulp can then be removed without any pain whatever.

Where we find an abscessed tooth, after opening it we must be careful to remove the contents of the root canal in such a way as not to press any of the septic matter through the apical ends of the roots and so cause an acute abscess to be formed. It is very easy to do this by either pressing it through with the hand acting as a piston, or sealing it up in such a way that the patient cannot remove the dressing when trouble begins. Sometimes a tooth will be opened into and the nerve found dried up and the canal dry. Very thorough measures must be taken in this case, or it will go on and develop an acute abscess. It should be disinfected with sulphuric acid, and a dressing of perchloride of mercury, 50 per cent., placed in it. Even when this has been done it may go on to abscess, when it will be necessary to form a fistula surgically, and if this has to be re-



sorted to, do it thoroughly and immediately. In injecting through a fistulous opening, never use  $H_2O_2$  at the first attempt, because if there is not a free opening you have made trouble, and the patient will have pain for some time. Rather use peppermint water first, and when a fistulous opening has been established beyond doubt, use  $H_2O_2$ , or other medicaments as the operator may deem advisable.

Now, when we have the tooth ready to fill there are some things we must do: (1) We must not, in filling a root, press any filling, such as perchloride of zinc or onpara, through the apical foramen, or put any root filling into any root unless we are sure the root is perfectly aseptic. (2) We must make perfectly sure that we are not placing any filling material in an exposed pulp or over a putrescent pulp. Make sure the pulp is alive. (3) We must not take chances of future trouble by placing a large metal filling into a tooth without placing something in the cavity to prevent thermal changes from being conducted to the pulp. (4) In proximal cavities we must not leave the fillings protruding over the cervical margin or forget to restore the point of contact. (5) A sharp piece of filling or of enamel should never be left, and (6) the filling should not interfere with articulation, else it will cause awkwardness and make the tooth sore by having to bear more than its share of mastication. (7) Don't use a separator or clamp unless absolutely necessary.

A word with regard to crowns and bridges. They should always fit accurately at the gum margin and should not extend for any distance under the free margin of the gum, otherwise they will cause peridental inflammation. They should not present any sharp corners or margins to the tongue or cheek. Where teeth are loose, as in pyorrhea, ligaturing them often causes pain to be overcome.

In connection with the rubber dam, we do too much ligaturing, and use very often ligatures much larger and stronger than is necessary, and which cause pain when they are being placed in position.

In orthodontia (1) don't use any more appliances than is necessary to do the work; (2) don't change it if at all possible; (3) don't forget to watch it closely and see that it is doing nothing that it should not do; (4) don't allow anything to get loose—keep things tight.

Show the patients how to clean their teeth, and instil into their minds the idea that it is necessary for them to consult a dentist regularly. Be careful to save the temporary teeth, and in this give the permanent ones a chance to come in in their proper relation. This will save the child pain and the parents loss of sleep.

Don't use the forceps unless you are convinced it is the only thing possible to be done. In extraction be careful of extract-



ing the wrong tooth or of breaking the one that is to be extracted. When lancing for this or any purpose whatever has to be resorted to, do not be afraid to do it thoroughly. To avoid pain in extraction, a local or general anesthetic may be administered.

With regard to the insertion of dentures, do not leave them so high around the side that they will be sure to cut the tissues. Polish them well, for any roughness or unevenness will cause discomfort to the patient. Avoid unnecessary use of clamps. In taking impressions do not have too much material, or press the tray too hard against the mouth.

These, gentlemen, are some of the means in which pain may be caused and avoided. They may not be the best methods to adopt, but whatever is done by the dentist that his office may not seem to his patients to be a place in which all the implements of torture, both ancient and modern, are kept, will repay him more than anything else he can do.

---

The following is a list of the Senior Class of the R.C.D.S. who have successfully passed their final examination. They are arranged in order of merit :

P. J. Coupland, N. Smith, E. R. Zimmerman, G. H. Holmes, E. M. Fulton, J. W. Coram, H. M. Wilkinson, W. C. Wickett, E. J. Hambly, W. J. Bushnell, W. H. Caverhill, J. M. Abbot, W. Bonney, H. H. Kilpatrick, W. J. Garland, F. C. Husband, F. W. How, A. E. Wark, G. H. Bray, W. C. Macartney, D. A. Callum, H. E. Elliot, J. B. Lundy, H. H. Kirby, W. T. Jeffs, J. L. Anderson, J. F. Grant, D. D. Wilson, A. M. Weldon, H. W. Anderson, J. F. Taylor, F. W. Gordon, C. C. Nash, H. Wood, G. A. M. Adams, R. M. Large, A. W. Forbes, J. R. Hand, L. J. Fasken, C. J. Jackson, H. A. Nesbitt, S. M. Thomas, E. J. Woods, J. A. Thompson, J. M. Wilson, S. Eckel, E. A. Hill, J. F. McDonald, H. M. Kinsman, C. L. Huffman, J. D. Dillaine, G. H. Cook, H. V. Pogue, W. J. Lea, H. B. Ward, H. J. Hodgins, W. J. Cameron, G. A. McDonald, R. W. Hull, G. C. Phillips, E. H. Henry, J. H. Gorman.

---



"Bill" Bailey practises Dentistry out West.



Sir Wilfrid : " Mr. Woods, for your services in the R.C.D.S., please accept this gift.





"Good-bye, Dutchy, good-bye."



"Good-bye, Irish, good-bye."



"Happy" Ward starts out for Thorold.

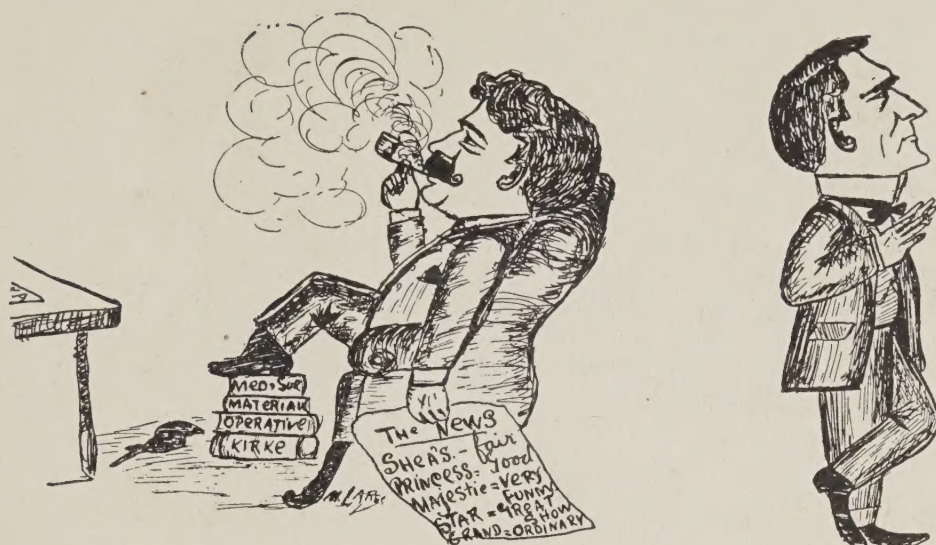


The Editor-in-Chief prepares for the last issue.



"The idea of Students handling an electric Slumbering Teddy takes his last snooze in furnace is a delusion and a snare."





"Bill" Hambly looks up a good show.

Dr. H. E. Elliott ready to meet the Board.



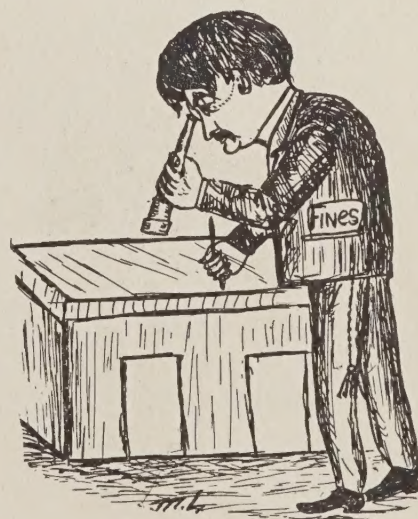
"The action of the Senior Class was extremely infantile."



Building castles in the air.

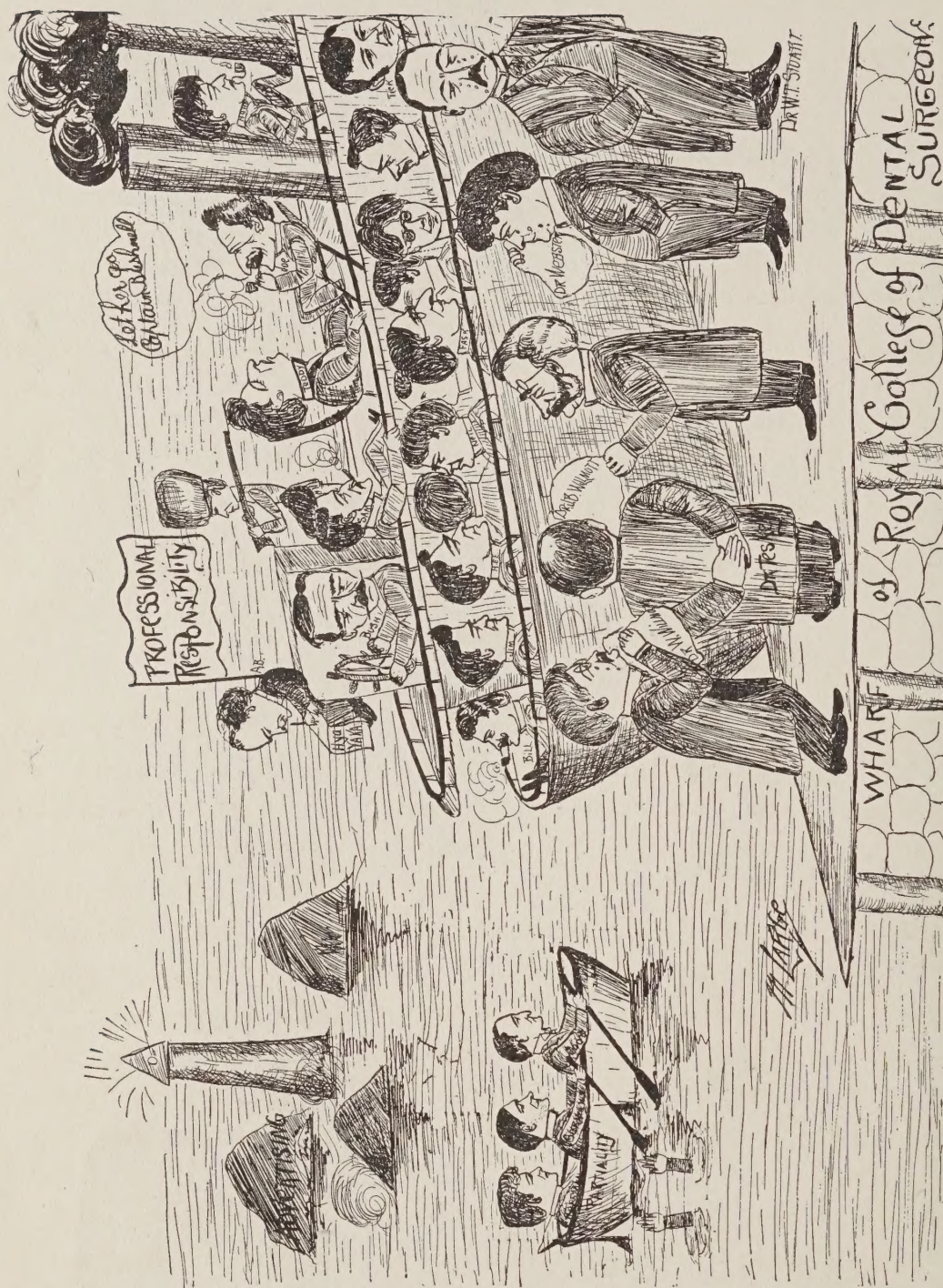


"Principles, not appliances, gentlemen."



Dr. Walter Willmott on his annual inspection for scratches.





## THE CLASS OF '05 EMBARKS.



# The Hya Yaka

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

**Subscription, Fifty Cents per Year, Payable in Advance.**

---

*Editor-in-Chief*, A. E. WARK, '05.

*Associate Editors*: E. J. HAMBLY, '05; R. M. LARGE, '05.

Local Editor, W. H. CAVERHILL, '05.

Ass't. Local Editor, E. R. ZIMMERMAN, '05.

Sporting Editor, H. WOOD, '05.

Ass't. Sporting Editor, W. C. MCCARTNEY, '05.

Rep. of Graduates, DR. O. N. LESLIE, '04.

Rep. of Undergraduates, W. H. DOHERTY, '06.

*Secretary*: W. J. BUSHNELL, '05.

*Treasurer*: R. M. GRAHAM, '07.

---

*Business Manager*, W. C. WICKETT, '05

*Assistant Business Manager*, W. BONNEY, '05.

---

VOL. II.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1905.

No. 7.

---

## Editorials.

---

### The Board.

---

When Oliver Twist was asked to bow to the "Board" he made a natural mistake, considering the Board's make-up, of looking for something wooden. Students of dentistry and recent graduates see something wooden in the head-pieces and something exceedingly pliable in the spines of the Board they are asked to look upon as the almighty and everlasting power in Ontario's dental affairs. If we take from our bow the awe attending Oliver's and the respect which naturally attends an inclination of the head, we resemble him in the mental bewilderment of why we should bow at all to something called by somebody in respectful accents a Board, but which appears to us to be lacking in many respects—inspiring elements.

Dental students are blessed above all student flesh in the knowledge that examinations cut no ice whatever in the final summing up of their attainments. They write so many subjects at the end of a college term out of respect for a time-honored formality, and pay their exam. fees as a tangible way of expressing their deference for the formality, but the results of the exam. need give them no concern. Those puppet figures, the examiners, dance through their parts of reading the papers, handing out figures to be annexed to certain names. By antiquated methods still em-



ployed by governing bodies in other lines than dentistry, these figures opposite names meant one of two things, success or failure. With us they mean absolutely nothing, unless it is rank injustice. When a man has finished an exam. in which he is judged by a competent examiner to have earned 60 per cent. or over, then by all the rules of the Board he has earned a pass. If his percentage has fallen below this 60 per cent. he has failed. Allowing always for the human tendency to err, an examiner is supposed when his report is made to have settled the candidate's fate. He knows what an answer is worth. He is presumably both mature in judgment and honest in purpose. Yet when his task of reading papers and his summing up of figures is finished, his report will be accepted by the all-seeing Board, provided he has marked everybody above the pass figure. If he mark otherwise, Tom will have a grievance, Dick will remark, "Say, I want through, please," and Harry will speak out in meetin' "The very idea of an examiner throwing me down! You just see that my papers are re-read and marked up." Then the Board obligingly remarks, "Why, of course, boys, it's a shame. What does an examiner know about marking papers anyhow? We'll get you the few marks you lack just as soon as the bluff can be run through. Of course you know an examiner cannot give you more marks if he is an honest man, and if he's a man at all he cannot submit to such a reflection on his judgment; but don't you worry the marks will come somehow. If the examiner is so utterly unreasonable that he cannot dig up marks where none are deserved, why we'll have him examine the papers again and have your neatness pass you whether you were neat or slovenly. Everything goes."

When the examiner bluff has been ridden so far that it cannot carry another candidate through, then it can be discovered by the resourceful Board that a candidate may be excused from a subject altogether. If the peculiar circumstances surrounding one particular unfortunate passes him, then it would be discourteous to the other fellow to refuse him a pass. And so it goes. The student body grows more cynical every year. They see a bunch of candidates write on an examination. A report comes out showing a number of failures. The Board meets, and on one ridiculous bluff or another declares all successful.

Matriculation, according to the Announcement, is necessary before entering upon the study of dentistry in Ontario, and at times when the Legislature was boosting a man into the school without matriculation, the Board threw its influence against such a proceeding. Note how consistent this commendable action is with its subsequent actions. The Legislature forces the non-matriculant into the Col-



lege, having no proof that he will not make a competent dentist, but the Board, with such excellent proof of a candidate's unfitness as the examiner's figures, annually crowds a number of unfit men into the practice of dentistry for one unfit student that the Legislature crowds into the College.

The only student who has a grievance, so far as the generosity of the Board is concerned, is the one who works faithfully and earns a creditable place for himself in the examiner's reports. To him it is somewhat discouraging to see the powers that-be, hand out gratis to undeserving candidates the privileges which he worked manfully to obtain, and to see the distinction which marks him as a deserving student trimmed by a body which has not gumption to do more than pass a resolution (which has been on the books for years) to the effect that no more of this fool work shall be done next year, but for this year is content to wear the cap and bells and murmur meekly to the unsuccessful candidate, "Tom, you take your L.D.S.; Dick, please accept a pass in everything you failed in; Harry, help yourself to the alphabet, and God bless you!"

Of course it is an unfortunate thing to fail and miss the privileges that a successful examination brings. Moreover, there is always some unfortunate individual who is a fine fellow and is deserving of special consideration. Naturally, no one is anxious to see any classmate turned down at exam. times, but also one naturally asks, what are exams for? It might be asked, since everybody is to get through anyhow, except the notorious bums who did not attend College enough to know their way around it without a guide, why a staff of examiners should be kept hanging around, adding to the expense account and worrying the Board by their unreasonably low marking of papers? We might ask, and everyone is asking, why the wholesale passing of failures did not include one who was not a more conspicuous failure than many of his companions in misfortune; one who had lived up to the requirements of the school; who had not found it necessary to legislate his way into the College; who had, in fact, as good a title to the consideration of the Board as those who did get it, except in the one particular (which weighs most heavily with such a Board) that he could not, or was unwilling to make, an almighty "holler."

We are all pleased to see everybody through. Our pleasure is qualified, however, by the fact that we were always sure it would be so. We are all proud to have sat under a staff which can send up over sixty candidates for examination and have about the same number successful. Very few Faculties can do it. We all love our Board. Its negative virtues are not spoiled by any harsh positiveness.

A number of resignations from the staff (four or five, it is



rumored) has set the Board a task to be accomplished within a limited time. Now that we have burst from the chrysalis of our student state, either by our own natural function or by an operation upon our dense covering by the Board, and have taken upon ourselves the power of flight into the flowery kingdom of the qualified practitioner, we begin to notice the scales of infantile student opinion falling from us, and can see that our advice is badly needed. We can see that the magic of a night has transformed us into creatures with brains and votes. We may actually have to suffer the "pleasing pain" before long of being nominees for the Board. If our admiring fellow-practitioners should elect us in spite of our modest and retiring dispositions, we know what we would do.

We would not wait until a chair is left empty by a resignation, so that a new incumbent must be hastily procured, the appointment depending much upon luck for its success. We would have an understudy constantly receiving training, someone in sight who would have a strong grasp of the situation ready to step in at a moment's notice and fill a vacancy. Having a man in view with an experience as a teacher of dental art extending over many years; one who has the respect and would be the choice of the student body, we would consider it our duty to be guided by so small a consideration as student opinion in making our appointment. We would even be influenced to some extent by this same opinion when it shows itself with a decided aversion to a candidate, even if he grabs so frantically for the appointment as to lose considerable dignity. We would remember that men in our positions have no friends to advance and no ends to serve outside of those our acceptance of an office in the gift of our fellows places upon us.

We would have a candidate's standing fixed once for all where the examiner has placed it, and we would remember that all wisdom will not be dead when we pass away.

Until our election, however, we shall content ourselves with exercising our newly-acquired privilege of voting intelligently, appreciating always the difficulties facing a governing body, and perhaps assisting it to the small extent in our power by placing within it the material necessary to construct a reliable and serviceable body.



### Notes.

---

When this issue has reached its readers the HYA YAKA will have completed its term of activity for another year and its staff will be scattered in the performance of what it considers weightier matters. A certain amount of responsibility has been unloaded, to be taken up in five months by a new group of men with new ideas and enthusiasm. Most tasks are at times irksome, and discouragement is often the reward of those who shoulder the work and responsibility of something which is accepted by the average person as his by right, without thinking what forces were expended in bringing it to him and giving little thought to his personal responsibility in the matter. There are few conditions so ideal or so uninteresting but that something is to be said in condemnation or approval. A vehicle of expression must be found. The HYA YAKA serves this function in the Dental College.

The student body owes itself the keeping of this organ in good talking condition and they should not forget that the few composing the staff, upon whom the work and responsibility falls, should have the support and encouragement of the many, for the task that is light in many hands becomes a burden to a few. If the student's paper for 1904-05 has accomplished nothing for the students it was not because need of accomplishment was lacking. There will be the same need next year, the same means of meeting it, and we are sure as much encouragement and support for next year's staff as attended this one. On this score we have no complaint.

Our Local editor has left his department a blank for this month. Anyone desiring may fill up the blank from his own imagination and laugh himself fat over it, because doubtless our funny man intended us to have our monthly laugh as usual. Those desiring locals, therefore, will have the very choicest obtainable and the variety should be great.

As the local man departed without leaving his address or instructions as to the disposition of his salary, we shall be pleased to look into the case of any individual or corporation in need of funds who has been overlooked by Uncle Andrew.

Following is a report of the standing of HYA YAKA, which shows a slight increase on last year's surplus.

The expense this year has been very heavy owing to new cover free of advertisements, large amount of cartooning and mailing of copy of each of two first issues to nearly every graduate of the Royal College. However, we are glad to report a good standing at



the end of the year and shall hope in the future for the continued support of all those who have contributed in the past and that of many others with them.

## REPORT FOR 1904-05.

Balance on hand from last year .....	\$122 90
Cash received from advertisements.....	309 75
“ “ subscriptions.....	141 50
Still owing on advertisements.....	30 00
	<hr/>
	604 15
	<hr/>
Printing for the year (Briggs).....	\$412 70
Postage .....	30 85
Cartoons.....	25 37
Miscellaneous .....	6 85
Balance cash.....	\$98 38
Owing on advertisements.....	30 00
	<hr/>
	128 38
	<hr/>
	\$604 15
	<hr/>

R. M. GRAHAM,  
*Treasurer.*

W. C. WICKETT,  
*Business Manager.*

We have audited the books of the HYA YAKA and declare the above report to be correct.

May 2nd, 1905.

Signed { HORRACE WOOD,  
W. H. CAVERHILL.

## Lakeside.

The Lakeside Student Conference is one of seven such conferences held every summer under the direction of the Student Y. M. C. A. of North America.

The idea of these summer conferences began almost the same time as the Student Y. M. C. A., and has proved to be one of the most popular of the many contributions this organization has made to student life in the United States and Canada. Originally there was only one, held at Northfield, Mass. But as this was unhandy for many delegates, and began to be unwieldly owing to the large number attending, others were commenced as the demand grew, till now there are seven. This shows how popular they have proved.

The one at Lakeside is one of those established lately—the conference to be held there this year will be the third.

Lakeside is a pretty little summer resort on the southern shore of Lake Erie, about eight miles out from Sandusky. It is reached from Ontario either *via* the Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Sandusky, or by the direct route straight across the lake from Port Stanley.

The village is situated on a wooded peninsula stretching out into the lake. The eastern shore is elevated and rocky, while the land slopes off gradually to the west right down to the lake. In either direction there are beautiful walks along the lake shore. About a mile to the east is one of the United States Government



life-saving stations. The crew of this station gives an exhibition of their work for the benefit of the delegates.

Further on to the east, through the village of Marblehead, is one of the best equipped lighthouses along the lakes. From the tower of this lighthouse one looks on the lake.

Another interesting trip is across to islands which lie off Lakeside, where there is a cave, the whole interior of which is encrusted with that gorgeous natural formation rock crystal; also there is to be seen one of the best preserved glacial grooves on the continent, bearing its mute testimony to the fact that, once on a time, not only "Our Lady of the Snows," but some of the country to the south was held in the grip of ice. South of the village through the wood is the athletic field, where the sports take place.

So much for Lakeside—now for the convention. It is held every year during the last week of June and the first of July. The delegates come from the colleges and universities of Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. Last year there were about three hundred in attendance. Excellent accommodation is provided for all in the Northfield Hotel, which has over three hundred rooms and commands an excellent view of the lake.

The programme for each day is as follows:

Breakfast, 6 o'clock; from 7 to 11.45, lectures and addresses; 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., athletics, swimming, walks and a general good time; 6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m., lectures and addresses; bed, 9.30 p.m.

The lectures and addresses are given by the best men on the continent, no expense being spared in making the time spent the most profitable and enjoyable possible. Most of the speakers are young men, or if any are older in years they are still young in heart. All are college men—graduates or professors—and if anything is avoided it is cant or conventionality. The addresses are practical, straightforward, manly and convincing. Every opportunity is given for delegates to meet the speakers personally, and everything is as free and easy as possible.

The sports consist in baseball matches between the different delegations, which are held in regular series, tennis tournaments, and a regular field day, similar to our own U. of F. field day. There are also water sports, boat races, swimming and diving contests, etc.

Last year the Ontario delegation was put out of the running early in the series in baseball, meeting a disastrous defeat at the hands of Michigan, the score being 17 to 6. However, as we just had two spare men, and one of them was lame, we were not discouraged, but look for better luck next year.

In the water sports we were more successful, winning both the single and double-scutt events. Bracken, of the O. A. C., won the single scull, and Bracken and Crmeron the double.

Altogether it was a most enjoyable time, and as well a profitable one. The memory of Lakeside, with its beautiful scenery, good fellowships and inspiring ideals will ever remain with any one who has once enjoyed them.

H. N. W.



### **The Senior Dinner.**

---

On the 19th of April, in the evening of a strenuous day which had followed a number of busy days and anxious nights, the Seniors, not elated by victory, but still flushed with the heat of a battle earnestly fought by pen and ink against a solid examining staff which, armed with the deadly blue pencil, waited to make an onslaught, assembled at McConkey's to make a more destructive attack upon the outworks and entrenchments of provisions and delicacies which the able staff of caterers, expecting an attack, had placed in strategic situations.

Before the attack, in which each man had determined to win satisfaction, if not distinction for himself, had begun, the attacking force occupied itself in hovering about the neighborhood of the coming scene of battle, nursing the wounds they had received in the recent contest, condoling with companions who had been more grievously afflicted, or regaling each other with the hopes and desires for future years; and speculations on the future whereabouts and conditions of themselves and companions who had just come up from great tribulation and now stood upon the border of a new country, sure to prove a hostile one to some, no matter how smiling and friendly it stretched out before others. It is a mixed feeling of pain and pleasure, this meeting of a class for almost the last time, the very last where they have nothing weightier than their own pleasure to think about. They may meet again, but never as a whole class. As men with minds full of their own individual aims and business they may meet, but never again as boys of the same year with only the concerns of that community at heart.

There was pleasure in a conversation or a lounging pose, eloquent of an examination over, and the final exam. at that. It was a pleasure to answer the oft-repeated question. "How did that paper suit you, old man?" "Say, wasn't that one fierce?" "How's your chest feeling after that burn?" "Say, can you write a prescription containing enough dope with the correct proportion of a drug producing wakefulness, so that the combination will keep the examiner in a drowsy state of misery for the rest of his life?"

There was pain in a conversation that in many ways reminded us that this was the end of a pleasurable association that had extended over a period of four years.

---

Buy your  
**HATS** from **J. L. Applegath & Son**

**145-147 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

We give 10 per cent. discount to students. We do a mail order business and prepay express. Write for catalogue.



But pleasure was the only element when, with our honored guests, we sat down in hollow formation with no emotion in our breasts and little in our inferior cavities but pleasant anticipation, a thing easily driven out by less refined but more substantial commodities.

A long, business-like quiet, broken only by the rattle of small arms and interrupted small talk succeeded. During this time the past trials and future problems forgot to trouble us. The abandonment of pleasure held us, but let no man misunderstand us. This pleasure was altogether of the stomach, and was independent of any delusive mental enjoyment, for this was a dry dinner. The only aid we needed outside of our own talent was furnished by a very excellent orchestra.

The usual programme of toasts was run through. Our President, Mr. Bushnell, possessing all the qualifications of a good toast-master, conducted a long programme, of which a marked feature was good fellowship. the pleasure for the boys being equalled by that of their guests from the Faculty. In the mellow mood of well-fed humanity we waxed patriotic with the toast to "Canada and the Empire"; sentimental and amiable with "The Ladies"; learned and dignified with "The Faculty"; and proud and complacent with "The Profession."

The class of '05 departed from the scene of festivities full of the feast and of satisfaction from participating in a successful and enjoyable function.

---

## *Sports.*

---

The sporting editor of HVA YAKA, with the closing of the present edition, bids you adieu. It has been a great source of pleasure to work for the college paper and to report you, successes and failures in the sporting arena. We have to thank all those who took part in all the games and gave their time and energy for the sports of the college. You will all agree, we are sure, it was not lost time, and that on looking back you are not sorry for having taken an active part in the sports of the school, which helps to make college life a pleasure. We are certain that it must be with a feeling of regret that we, in the graduating class, separate ourselves from the sports of the college. We have been associated with the football teams, the hockey teams, etc., of the school for the past three or

Get the Habit of buying your  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS from

**C. E. Goodman**

See his Full Dress Shirts (open back and front) \$1.00

Phone Main 2018

- -

302½ Yonge Street



---

**Sporting Goods    Chas. Stark & Co.    Athletic Supplies**  
**232 YONGE ST. TORONTO**

---

four years, but with the leaving of college all ties are broken which bound us together on the gridiron.

On looking back over the sporting list during the college terms of this year's graduating class, we must go back to the fall of 1901. Since that time we have won championships and lost them again. We have several times been on the top rung of the ladder and lost a championship, but we bear as good a record of a well-filled past as any college in the series.

And now, in withdrawing from you, we would report the final games of the college, namely, Students *vs.* Board of Examiners. In this series, as in most series, we have the Seniors, Juniors (Freshmen) and Intermediates, (sophomores) with a schedule of the games and times to be played. The contest in the Junior and Intermediate series has not yet been decided. As the result is awaiting the decisions of the Executive, we will deal entirely with the Senior series. The games from a student's standpoint were fair tests of knowledge and skill and very little rough play or breaking of the rules was indulged in by the students. Some few violated the rules at times, but for minor offences, which were allowed to go unpunished by the referee (Presiding Examiner), for the examiners all played a fair game, although exception might be taken to Dr. Martin, of Toronto Junction, who roughed it a good deal, and should have been censured by the referee or sent to the fence. Dr. Clarke, of Hamilton, was also inclined to be a little rough on the students, but in all fairness to these most noted players we would report it as absolutely unintentional. Special mention might be made of the clean, gentlemanly games played by Drs. Moyer, Silverthorn, Primrose and Bentley. The Students were well treated by them and the referee had an easy time in keeping the players in check.

The first game opened on April 17th at 9 a.m., between the Students and Dr. Bentley on Prosthetic Dentistry. Dean Wilmott refereed, and was assisted by three floor-walkers. The students all did well, with the exception of one or two, who were not sufficiently trained and could not stand the pace set by the worthy doctor. In the afternoon of the same day the second game of the series took place. This time Dr. Clark, with his medicine and surgery, was the opponent. He kept the student team most of the time on the defensive, but by hard playing and good head work most of the students were successful in scoring. On Tuesday, another double-header was played, in the morning against Dr. Moyer, of Galt, and in the afternoon, Dr. Primrose, of Toronto. Dr. Moyer with his operative dentistry, kept us continually in the game, so we had little time to lag or play off-side. The Doctor however, played a fair game and gave us a good test in skill and ability of all parts of the game. Dr. Primrose and his famous physiology kept us in the



---

**Hockey Hockey STARK'S Hockey Boxing**  
**Sticks Boots Skates Gloves**

**SWEATERS IN ANY COLOR**

---

game; his playing was very fair considering the large field he had to catch us in. He was, however, very lenient and kept us in the centre-field, thus enabling nearly all to secure a victory. Two of the contestants were unable to secure a goal and were thus unable to win. On Wednesday morning we went on to the field filled with confidence, that after winning so many hard games against famous men with good teams, we would easily beat the man from the Junction. In this, however, we were foiled, as we had to play our hardest game of the series, and no doubt many would have lost the game had it not been for the leniency of the Doctor, who allowed many to score on off-sides. Many of the student players thought the game was too hard for the series and the Doctor made it too rough, but with all the tactics employed we were all able to score a victory. The final game of the series and most enjoyable was with Dr. Silverthorn, and the players took great pleasure out of the contest. The Doctor set a fair pace and held it throughout the game, and the referee had little to do to keep the students in check, as there was no pretext to violate the rules and the students won easily by a large score. To a casual observer it would appear that the students had the better of the games throughout. This is hardly the case, however, as every student should be able to win if he had trained faithfully for the contest. Let us look at the preparation for these games by the students. He undergoes training for three terms in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons; he is also in training in a dental office for two years; while there he is forbidden to engage in any other work which might ill-fit him for this final contest. In short, for three and one-half years he spends his entire energy, his ability, his money, to be able at the end of the time to style himself Champion of the Royal College of Dentistry. This, of course, makes him a professional man and he is then unable to compete any longer with Amateurs, but at the end of five years of his professional career he can play another series of games for Master of Dental Surgery.

**Snap Shots on Game.**

Huffman, Cook and Sims were severely hurt in the anatomy game.

Gorman received slight injuries in all the games, which made him sore when the results of the contests were announced.

Coupland ran a good race and captured the prize.

Phillips and J. F. McDonald were hurt by Dr. Primrose in Physiology, but were given the game by the Executive.

Rutherford and Sunny Jim were among the also-rans.



## SIMPSON BROS.

Photographers



Special Rates to Students.

Phone Main 1815

357

Yonge Street

## PARK BROS.

Photographers



Phone Main  
1269

328½  
Yonge Street



**SHIRTS      COLLARS  
UNDERWEAR  
NECKWEAR   GLOVES**

*Everything in Gentlemen's High-Class  
Furnishings*

**Sylvester & Co.  
452 1-2 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

Four doors north of College Street.



## Dancing Classes

Beginners accepted at any time.  
Day and Evening Sessions.  
Academy Established 1887.

OFFICE AND CLASS ROOMS

**GROUND FLOOR FORUM BUILDING**

Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

**S. M. EARLY, Principal**

PHONE MAIN 4895

## AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

J. H. COLLINS

W. J. McCAUSLAND

*ELECTRO-PLATING*

*—AND—*

*METAL SPINNING*

**POLISHING, OXYDIZING, LACQUERING**

MANUFACTURING IN METAL GOODS.

**87 Richmond Street W., TORONTO**

**DOCTORS'**

**BRASS  
SIGNS**

**Ruby Glass Signs**

**G. BOOTH & SON**

**21 Adelaide St. W.**

**TORONTO**